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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,024—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | FRIDAY, 5 P.M |
|---|---|---|---|
| * GANGES | 4296 | T. F. Creery | 18th June. |
| B.L. INDIA | 800 | R. F. Briscoe | 25th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F. Jephson | 2nd July. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * GANGES | 4296 | T. F. Creery | 16th " |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5987 | W. A. Wheeler | 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F. Jephson | 30th " |
| B.L. BRITANNIA | 6525 | J. L. Parfitt | 6th Aug. |
| * GANGES | 4301 | T. F. Creery | 13th " |
| B.L. CALEDONIA | 7526 | W. B. Andrews | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F. Jephson | 27th " |
| B.L. ROME | 5345 | A. B. Daniell | 3rd Sept. |

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Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

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| ORION | G. Morovich | 2,341 | 1st July 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

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| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,763 | 12th Aug. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Lova | 4,235 | 21st June 1897. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sargoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1897.

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| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,74 | 28th June. |

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Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

[redacted] AND ARMY AGENTS.

[redacted] PASSAGES PROMPTLY [redacted] BOOKED by P. & O., MAIL, and [redacted] including non-Liners, [redacted] for COMMISSION. [redacted] selection of berths [redacted] from any Railway [redacted] TS issued, allowing [redacted] stop. [redacted] ist and assisted at [redacted] oyes, Family Parties [redacted] and Tickets supplied [redacted] dia. [redacted] able at over 2,000 Hotels. [redacted] Military Officers, Government Officials, [redacted] Europe via China and America. [redacted] AGE received, forwarded and insured. [redacted] DENT INSURANCE policies issued. [redacted] TES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for [redacted] ies in all parts of the World. [redacted] ased at the Exchange of the day. [redacted] GNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought [redacted] ld. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest [redacted] when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 [redacted] POSITS received. Rate of interest on application. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted. Handbook of information free on application.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th June,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 6th August. |
| ERNEST SIMONS. | 5,707 | DeMaubenge | 3rd September. |

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LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 21st and 22nd instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

### JARDINE'S NAVIGATION STEAM COAL.

THE public are warned that the above well-known quality of BENGAL COAL is only imported by the Undersigned who are SOLE AGENTS.

Any one delivering other descriptions of Coal against Sale of Jardine's Navigation will be prosecuted for fraud.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P. M., for the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the question of the proposed reorganization of the Health Department.

By Order,
H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 14th June, 1897.

THE following JUNE MAGAZINES and REVIEWS received by yesterday's ENGLISH MAIL at the CREMORNE CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

TITLES OF MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cassell's Family Magazine. | Myra's Journal. |
| Chambers' Journal. | National Review. |
| Cornhill Magazine. | Nineteenth Century. |
| Family Herald. | Quiver. |
| Leisure Hour. | Sunday at Home. |
| Macmillan's Magazine. | Temple Bar. |

## THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

### HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.*

| | Per Doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Liqueur | 60 |
| BLUE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 42 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 38 |
| RED LABEL (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 34 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE | 30 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free | 15 12 |
| ½ " " " 7-8 or, post free | 8 0 |
| ¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free | 4 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

## ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

## NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

### MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 1,00,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 15 and 16 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 11th May, 1897.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 1st of July, 1897.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st August, 1897.

MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 15th May, 1897.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE BANK OF BENGAL
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A
4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT RUPEES 1,00,00,000
(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),
REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)
FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class A for | 25 lakhs | repayable at par after | 5 | years. |
| " B " | 25 | " " " | 10 | " |
| " C " | 25 | " " " | 15 | " |
| " D " | 25 | " " " | 20 | " |
| | 100 lakhs. | | | |

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One-fourth of the amount in | 5 years | Debentures. | |
| " " " | 10 | " | " |
| " " " | 15 | " | " |
| " " " | 20 | " | " |

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On 25th June | 32 per cent. (plus any premium.) |
| " 26th July | 35 " |
| " 26th August | 30 " |

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 6,010,050 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £180,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns,
Issues Letters of Credit,
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Aye. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

| | Per Doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Quarts | 10 8 |
| Pints | 6 0 |

### CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
*Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.*
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 96
USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 74
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE —
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser also will state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 16
Six Months ..... " 8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sent to England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 6d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London.

## TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

## BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. C. OOMRIGUR. | E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co. | M. P. BARIA. |
| D. D. BARIA. | F. P. PEER. | PESTONJEE MANECKJEE. |
| E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co. | MORENAS & Co. | J. N. KAPADIA. |
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| R. A. IRANI. | C. D. DAMANIA. | P. C. SHROFF. |
| DENISON & Co. | M. D. MOOLAN. | A. C. SHROFF. |
| J. F. KUTHOKE. | | |

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOOTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

## OUR SPECIALITÉS.

RUSSIA LEATHER. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 20 Cash.
HORSE HIDE. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 15-12 Cash.
POLO CALF. RIDING BOOTS, Rs. 40 Cash.

BEST WORKMENSHIP

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

| Age next Birthday. | Premium. |
|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 10 0 0 |
| 25 | " 11 0 8 |
| 30 | " 12 4 8 |
| 35 | " 13 12 0 |
| 40 | " 15 10 0 |

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

### THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 250,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS | $ 50,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) | $ 158,000 |

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

### SUN LIFE OFFICE

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10,00 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The Connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,000

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

J. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL | " 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

### THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS :

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 6,500,000 |
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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|---|---|
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| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. 1 bon. | 1,335 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,200 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,220 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 15,000 / 15,000 | 100 / 75 | 100 / 10 p.c. | | 145 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,20,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 89 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 49,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6pr. ct. | 305 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | Half yearly | |
| Abmedabad ad v. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 750 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 665 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | ... | 100 | Nil | 17 |
| Aurungabad & M. Co. Ld. | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 2 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 750 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 600 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 600 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 6 | 750 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,650 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 800 |
| Ry. of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,075xd |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 750 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs.12 | 605 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 560 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,120 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 50 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 570 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 50 | dvd 25 | 625 |
| Framjee Patit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 720 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.3 | 700 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 735 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 630 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 515 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 1700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 850 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 710 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 235 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 575 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 575 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,50 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 825 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 230 | 230 | Nil | 950 |
| Khatao Manekjunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.35 | 775 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 257 |
| Lord Reay Mfg. | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 750 |
| Madras United | 35 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 1020 |
| Mahalakshmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 675 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 2,535 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 5 | 1825 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.75 | 2,250 |
| Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 510 |
| Oriental | 5,722 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs2. | 395 |
| Prosidency Mills Co. (Ld.) | 742 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 1,300 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs8 | 900 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs6 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs3 | 1,070 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,925 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 850 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 160 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 360 |
| Sun Mills Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.25 | 345 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 400 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 650 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 665 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 600 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 570 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 500 |
| Vishnu Sukhnath Shunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd. |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500nom. |
| Western India | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 810 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | ... |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,156 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,050 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 200 |
| Bhowsugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 140 |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 185 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 230 |
| Colaba | 2000 | 1,880 | 1,840 | dvd Rs15 | 305 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,360 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 95 |
| Fort | 140 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,100 |
| French | 300 | 600 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 540 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 345 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 137½ |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 450 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 255 |
| Maharaja Jotee Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 70 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs20 | 375 |
| Mummar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 210 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs60 | 575 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 440 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 385 |
| Sassoon | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Sind | 400 | 12,000 | 750 | 50 | 520 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 270 |
| Volkart | ... | 500 | 500 | 10 dvd Rs55 | 1,050 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Half yearly. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 290 |
| Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld | 23,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Back Bay Bath | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 45 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 170 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 8,850 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,710 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd x | 60 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct. | 260 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs12 | 205 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 375 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 20 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 205 |
| Kemp & Co., Kurrachee | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 375 |
| Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 183 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| NapierFoundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance Co. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 145 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 90 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 505 |
| Sound & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 60 |
| Thacker & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,125 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 135 | 150 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 251 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 29xd |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | Sugaar. | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| R. B. & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 4,000 | 600 | 600 | ... | 650 |
| The Tapti Valley | 28,000 | 500 | 60 | ... | 125 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. 26-10 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 26-11 |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | „ 26-5 |
| Do. do. new | „ 26-3 |
| Australia, bar Gold | „ 26-6 |
| Bombay bar Gold | „ 26-5 |
| Sovereigns | „ 16-10 |
| Do. Dragons | „ 16-9 |
| Silver 17 | „ 32 |
| Do. 17½ | „ 26-4 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m., Sun sets, 6h. 37m., High water, 11-52m., 11-41a. Low water, 4-46m., 5-50a.

Annual meeting, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m.

Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

RANGERS' F. C.—There will be a practice game of football, this evening, at 5-30, sharp. All members of the Rangers' F. C. are earnestly requested to turn out.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 17th inst.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the blowroom of the New Empress Mill, on Friday afternoon, and was extinguished by the mill employes, without the aid of the fire brigade. The damage was estimated at Rs. 150. The origin of the outbreak was due to friction caused by a stone getting in the machinery.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage, between the Telegraph and "D" Company Middlesex Regt. Kick-off at 5-30. The following will represent the Telegraph:—Goal—Chitts; backs—Harle and Cleur; half-backs—Pail, Lapprey, and Michael; forwards—Mason (captain), Perkins, Alexander, Godfrey, and Harris. Reserves—Eason and Macqueen.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Bomanji Burjorji, a Parsee residing on the fifth floor of a house at Frere Road, was awakened, about 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, by his wife, who informed him that there were two Purdassis in the house. The husband, however, remained in bed, probably from fear, until 6 o'clock in the morning, when he got up, and discovered that a box of his containing valuables, of the value of Rs. 965, had been carried away by the thieves.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Bunawari Motilal, a Purdassi rent-collector, residing at Curry Road, reported to the police, on Sunday last, that about 9 p.m., on the 12th instant, he went out, leaving another Purdassi, named Bussesehwar, in charge of the house. On returning home about a couple of hours afterwards, he found the Purdassi had disappeared, that his box had been broken open, and Rs. 77-8 in cash stolen therefrom.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed. (2). Drs. J. K. Daji, A. A. Gair, and L. P. Gomes will be elected members. (3). A short paper on Indigenous Vegetable Expectorants and Pectorals will be read by Dr. L. B. Dhargalker. And such other business transacted as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

DANGER OF HANDLING EXPLOSIVES.—Ramji Kooshaji and Bablia Rama, the former eighteen years and the latter twenty years of age, Hindu mill-hands, employed in the Leopold Mill, Delisle Road, picked up a loaded cartridge from a heap of coal in the mill compound and were trying to let it off by hammering it with a stone, when it exploded, the bullet grazing the left hand of Ramji and the little finger of Bablia's left hand. Both of them were conveyed to the J. J. hospital, and after treatment were allowed to go home.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of May last 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the President Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 29 bullocks, 2horses and one buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the month, and 297 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 5 cartmen fined for overloading their carts.

BURGLARY AT SERANG STREET.—Abdul Kareem Abdul Ali, a hardware merchant, residing with his family on the first floor of a house in Babu Serang Street, locked the front door of his room on Friday morning last, and went with his family to a mosque in Shaik Memon Street to pray. On his return home, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he found the front door, which he had secured, open and the lock lying on the floor. On entering the room the complainant discovered a pair of chest-of-drawers forced open and gold and silver ornaments, valued collectively at Rs. 190, stolen therefrom.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—A serious accident occurred at Porebunder, on Monday last. The walls of the tank gave way killing two persons outright and wounding four. The wounded were taken to hospital.—A heavy wind blew all the day long here on Saturday, greatly lowering the temperature, 107° from 114° in the shade. A Bunniah passenger, who arrived at Wadhwan by the Wednesday B. B. mail train, was found suffering from fever 100 hence he was taken to the observation camp.—A fire occurred at Wadhwan on Saturday night. Had this fire broken out during the night it might have done great damage.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jubilee March | God Bless Victoria—Quentin. |
| Aria | Lucia di Lammermoor—Donizetti. |
| Selection | Rigoletto—Verdi. |
| Valse | Victoria Regina—Allan. |
| Selection | Rip Van Winkle—Planquette. |
| Galop | Light as a Feather—Nicolai. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU CLERK.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Churney Road Station, on view of the body of Nursilal Hurjivandas, a Bunniah, aged twenty-seven years, employed as a clerk in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, where his father works as a cashier. For the last two or three months deceased had been suffering giddiness in the head, and was slightly deranged in mind, but he never said that he was tired of life and would destroy himself. On Saturday last, Nursilal went out to see taboot processions and returned home in the evening. He took his meal and went out again. His body was found on Sunday afternoon floating on the surface of the water in the sea off the Churney Road Station, and was removed by the police. There were several marks of injury on the head and body, apparently caused by the body striking against the rocks. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE BABULLA TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Babulla Tank, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed, aged about twenty-five years, lately a vendor of cocoanuts. Deceased's wife died about four months ago of plague, and since then he had no fixed place of residence. About 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Mahomed was seen walking along Tandal Street, and about an hour after, one Kalikhan Allahikhan, a dock-labourer, whilst seated on the steps of the Babulla Tank near the Mogul Mosque on the south side, suddenly heard a splash in the water in the west side, and on looking in that direction, saw deceased struggling in the water. Alahikhan jumped and swam towards the drowning man, but before he could reach him he sank. A pair of drawers, a pyran, an umbrella, and a fez cap were found lying on the wall of the tank, and they were identified to be the deceased's property. The tank was dragged, but the body was not recovered until Sunday afternoon, when it rose to the surface of the water, and was removed by the police. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SELLING LIQUOR DURING MOHURRUM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jugonnath Vasudeo, a Hindu tailor, was charged at the instance of Abkari Inspector Clark with possessing one gallon of country liquor and selling the same without a license. Accused was selling liquor at his place during the Mohurrum when the retail liquor shops were closed by police order. Mr. Clark being informed sent a man with marked coins. He was supplied with drink. Accused was taken into custody. The magistrate fined him Rs. 100.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramboo Rajanna, a Kanarii stone-mason, was charged with selling a quantity of country liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari, on Friday last, during the Mohurrum. The accused in his defence said that two Abkari peons in plain clothes came to his house at Kamatipura on Friday last, when he (complainant) and a friend of his were drinking liquor in the room. One of the peons said that he had a pain in the stomach and asked for a glass of liquor. The complainant out of charity gave him a glass of liquor, which he drank, and immediately after the other peon thrust six annas in complainant's pocket. The Abkari Inspector then rushed into the room and arrested the accused. On the room being searched, the six-anna pieces were found on a box, and four bottles containing country liquor and six empty bottles were discovered and seized by the inspector. His Worship convicted the accused, and as the offence was committed during the Mohurrum, when all the liquor shops had been closed, fined him Rs. 100, and ordered the bottles of liquor to be confiscated.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Sonoo Luximen, a mill-hand, aged forty years, employed in the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill at Byculla, and residing at Gilder Street. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th instant, the deceased was returning home from the mill for his mid-day meal, when about two hundred yards away from the house, he was alleged to have been assaulted by three Mahomedans, who absconded after belabouring him severely with sticks. A man, in front of whose house the assault took place, ran out into the street and raised an alarm, whereupon the deceased's wife and his son ran to the spot and brought deceased into the house. Sonoo, who was then bleeding from the head, told his wife that he had been beaten by five Mahomedans, whom he did not know. He was in the evening conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, an after his wounds were dressed he was bought home, as he did not like to remain in hospital. Sonoo then went to the hospital on three successive days and had his wounds dressed each time. After his last return from the hospital, he was attacked with fever, which was very high on Friday last. During the interval some native medicine was applied to the wounds, which made his case worse than before, and he was eventually removed to the J. J. Hospital on Friday evening. On examination at the hospital, it was found that Sonoo had sustained four wounds on the head and had a swelling of the left cheek. He had a dark bruise on the right eye-lid, a contusion on the left arm and two wheals on the back. Blood-poisoning had already set in and he died on Sunday afternoon. It was stated that he had no enemies. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by blood-poisoning, following the wounds on the head, inflicted on him with sticks by some persons to the jury unknown and under circumstances also to the jury unknown.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

### DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

JOHN HENRY HUNTINGTON VS. GREAVES COTTON AND COMPANY.

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 4,075 as and by way of damages for his wrongful dismissal with the costs of the suit. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgement, said: It appears to me that this suit has arisen out of a misunderstanding, which is much to be regretted. The plaintiff, who is a man of considerable experience and has previously served in mills in India, answered an advertisement in Manchester last October, in which it was stated that two steady your men were wanted for Bombay, one as Carder and one as Spinner. Subsequently he had interviews with Mr. H. Greaves, who has been examined as a witness, and states that it was clearly explained to him that he was to be manager or sub-manager of a mill. On the other hand the plaintiff denies that any such explanation was given, and states that the discussion was about the salary and not about the duties, and that the impression left on his mind was that he was to go out as Carder or Carding-master. However this may be, on the 27th October, Messrs. Greaves and Co. wrote to inform him that his services were accepted at the salary he required, and added "A proper agreement will be prepared at Bombay for you to sign there, but the conditions of the advertisement will be sufficient for you until this agreement is signed." What precisely passed at the interview it is impossible to say. The account given by Mr. Huntington and Mr. H. Greaves are inconsistent. Probably the managership was mentioned, but it is evident that much attention was not directed to the nature of the duties, which were very likely but lightly referred to us. No one could then have supposed that any difficulty would arise, Mr. Greaves no doubt understood that the plaintiff would act as a mill manager, but if the duties had formed the subject of any special stipulation they would surely have been referred to into the letter of the 27th October. People's memories often mislead them; and in the present case it is not possible to feel sure that the plaintiff's attention was sufficiently directed to the fact that he was to perform the duties of manager to make it certain that he contracted to do so. In the circumstances it seems unsafe to go outside the terms of the letter. Mr. Macpherson contended that the plaintiff's conduct in acting as manager without demur, when Robinson retired, shows that he knew he had agreed to serve as such. But I do not think that necessarily follows. A man, conscious that he is being asked to do more than he is strictly bound to do may be quite ready to perform the extra duties for a time, but may naturally object when asked to sign an agreement to do them always. I think then the plaintiff was not bound either to sign the agreement drafted or to promise to act as manager. What his motives may have been for refusal it is unnecessary to discuss. It is immaterial whether he felt scruples about accepting a position for which he thought himself unqualified and the responsibilities of which he was afraid of, or whether he merely wanted more pay; for in either case he was entitled if he liked to stand on his rights. But when I turn to the question whether he was dismissed or not I feel that I cannot but accept Mr. Cotton's account of what took place. Mr. Cotton may have been angry, but it is preposterous to suppose that when writing to Mr. Greaves a few hours after the occurrence he invented the story about the promise to give promissory notes to repay the passage money and half pay. It appears then that the plaintiff agreed to go and cannot, therefore, now sue on the ground that he was wrongfully dismissed. Perhaps he would have been dismissed if he had not rather precipitately announced his willingness to go, but however this may be, it is impossible to hold that he was actually dismissed. The burden of proof on this point lies on him, and no one having regard to the letter of the 30th January and the draft promissory notes can say that his account of what occurred is more reliable than Mr. Cotton and Mr. Athalde's. The suit must, therefore, be dismissed, but looking to the fact that the misunderstanding arose because the plaintiff was asked to agree to terms which he was not in my opinion bound to agree to under his engagement, I think that no order should be made about costs. No attempt was made to support the allegation in the tenth paragraph of the written statement or to show that the defendants had any sufficient ground for the belief that the plaintiff on his arrival in India set about to procure a more remunerative employment and was in negotiation for such employment prior to the 30th January, 1897, and thus his object was to find some expense for breaking his agreement with the defendants. It is true that about a fortnight later he did get employment at Baroda at Rs. 15 per diem, but there is nothing in the evidence to suggest that he was negotiating for such employment prior to the 30th January. Suit dismissed. No order as to costs.

## CRICKET.

### NOBLES VS. HINDUS.

A CRICKET match was played last Sunday between the Noble Cricket Club and the Hindu Gymkhana on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for the former by 17 runs, The Hindus winning the toss declined to take first choice with the bat. The Nobles thus gaining advantage of the good condition of the ground knocked up 97 runs. The chief contributions were Motivala 17 (not out), B. Bottlevala 14, Pocha 13, Toddywala 10, and Sorab Davar 9; Motivala and Bottlevala playing in a grand form. The Hindoos in their venture scored 80 runs. Their first five wickets fell for 19 runs, but then a resolute stand was made by Dhondi and Mamu till their partership was responsible for 47 runs more. The rest could add very little to the score and the innings closed for 80 runs; thus leaving the Nobles victors by 17 runs, Bottlevala and Driver bowled remarkably well; the former taking 4 and the latter 3 wickets, while on the side of the Hindoos Chonker was responsible for more than 4 wickets. The fielding on both sides was remarkably good; Motivala on long, Ayrton on slips, and Sorab Davar behind the sticks rendered meritorious services to the club.

### PERSIAN CLUB. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

The above fixture was played on Sunday on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana. Inclement weather prevented play until 2-30 p.m., but there was enough time to give the result of one innings. This went in favour of the Persian Club by 94 runs. The Persians batted first, and put together 138 runs, 6 men showing double figures. Bhimdivala showed a capital analysis, taking 6 wickets for 34 runs. Doctor was his second with 38 for 2 wickets. As things went, the Persian men had an easy task before them, and they prevented this by disposing of the eleven opposed to them for the meagre total of 44 runs, a result due to the effective deliveries of Chinoy (5 for 20) and Daver (4 for 13), and the close fielding by which they were backed up. That on his present form he is one of the best men the Brights have was shown by Dastoor, who played superb cricket for his 12, which took him three-quarters of an hour to make and included a drive for 6.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

PROGRAMME, 1897.

| Dates. | | Versus. |
|---|---|---|
| June | 23 | Parsi Gymkhana. |
| July | 3 | Y M C A C C |
| | 10 | Islam Gymkhana C C |
| | 17 | B V R C C |
| | 24 | B B & C I Ry C C |
| | 31 | Bombay Gymkhana C C |
| August | 7 | Marine Battalion C C |
| | 14 | Hindu Gymkhana C C |
| | 20 | Presidency vs Parsis |
| | 21 | Do. |
| | 28 | Mr Dhondi's Eleven |
| September | 4 | Ralli Bros. C C |
| | 11 | Hindu Gymkhana C C |
| | 16 | Presidency vs Parsis (Poona) |
| | 17 | Do. |
| | 18 | Y M C A C C |
| | 25 | Elphinstone C C |

## PROPOSED REMOVAL OF A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST FROM OFFICE.

A MEETING of the Kudmee section of the Parsee community, numerically a very much smaller body than the Shenshahi section, was held on Sunday afternoon last in a hall in the compound of the Dadysett Fire-temple, situated near Fanaswady, to consider the correspondence which had passed relative to the solemnization of a marriage at Matheran about three months ago, and to determine what steps should be taken in connection with the conduct of their high priest, Dustoor Cursetjee Paeozejee Moolla Feroz, who admitted having performed the ceremony of the marriage. The peculiar circumstances under which the Matheran marriage took place were narrated in these columns. It was the marriage of Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanjee Wadia with his aunt, his father's step-aister, a daughter of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, which became the subject of general gossip in the Parsee community, and the legality of which as well the legitimacy of the children of the contracting parties, was discussed in the native newspapers at the time. It transpired that the ceremony was performed in a bungalow at Matheran through the agency of a Parsee broker, who clandestinely made all the necessary arrangements in Bombay. Dustoor Cursetjee and a priest, the bride and bridegroom, and two Parsee witnesses were the only persons present on the occasion. Two or three of the leading members of the Kudmee section of the Parsee community, who were also members of the committee formed for the purpose of raising a fund to pay monthly stipends to their head priest, enquired of Dustoor Cursetjee if what had been stated about him was correct, and he denied all knowledge of the solemnization of the marriage in question. But when the *Rast Goftar* published in its columns the details of the marriage, the committee wrote officially to the Dustoor to require an explanation, and in reply to that communication he admitted having taken part in the marriage. The committee then held their meetings, and some correspondence having passed between them and the Dustoor, it was resolved to call a public meeting of the Kudmee section of the community, and to lay before them all the papers and facts to enable them to come to a definite decision in the matter.

About 250 Kudmee Parsees were present at the meeting. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee proposed, seconded by Dr. Manockjee Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, that Mr. K. R. Cama be called to the chair. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Bapasola objected to the proposal, stating that Mr. K. R. Cama was not a Kudmee Zoroastrian, but a member of the "Naoroz" sect, and suggesting that Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia be called to the chair. Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee Chanda seconded the latter proposal. Mr. Nowrojee Gamadia having declined to take the chair, and remarked that Mr. K. R. Cama was a fit person for it, the latter was called to the chair.

Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, the secretary of the committee referred to above, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the letters written by him on behalf of the committee and the reply given to it by Dustoor Cursetjee. It appeared from the correspondence read that Dustoor Cursetjee, in reply to questions put to him by the secretary and also the treasurer of the committee, denied all knowledge of the marriage, but when he was officially written to he admitted having taken part in the ceremony, observing that he had done so in sheer ignorance of the fact that the couple bore the relationship of nephew and aunt. The committee in their report stated that the Dustoor was guilty of a deliberate falsehood and had tried to deceive them.

Mr. Pestonjee B. Dantra proposed that the report read to the meeting be adopted and printed and circulated among the subscribers.

After some desultory discussion had taken place on the proposition,

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Lam moved that after a careful consideration of the whole case, and taking on the one hand a merciful view of the conduct of Dustoor Cursetjee, and having on the other hand a due regard for the interests of the community, the Anjuman were sorry to come to the conclusion that Dustoor Cursetjee should no longer be recognised as their head priest, and resolved that his appointment made on the 27th November, 1883, be cancelled, and that they cease to recognise him as such from that day.

Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, and in doing so expressed his regret that a man in the position of a high priest should, besides taking part in such an unholy marriage be guilty of falsehood. While Mr Joshi was addressing the meeting, a letter was placed in the hands of the chairman, by a priest stating that it was from Dustoor Cursetjee, who, though he was asked by the committee to be present at the meeting, was conspicuous by his absence.

As it was pointed out that it would be better to read the letter before the meeting, the chairman requested the secretray first to read the letter, which was addressed to the committee by about sixty priests, who in their communication in a manner admitted the guilt of the Dustoor, but prayed that a merciful view of the case might be taken.

The chairman then himself read the letter just received from Dustoor Cursetjee who admitted his guilt, but said that the ceremony was performed in ignorance of the facts which did not transpire until some time after. "I crave forgiveness," he wrote, "with my head bent low," and added "I have been sufficiently punished for dereliction of duty, and I only hope and trust that, taking into consideration my youth, the Anjuman will be pleased to overlook my offence." He further stated that the conversation he had with the secretary and treasurer was of a private and confidential nature, and he did not think it fair that it should be used against him. (Laughter.) He was at the time in a confused state of mind, and had no sleep or hunger all these days, and in fact was more like a mad man, so much so that he could not even go to ask for advice in the matter. It was when he was in such a state of mind that he was advised to speak an untruth. (Laughter.) He had at the time lost his balance of mind, but as it was restored in course of time he spoke the truth and adhered to it. (Renewed laughter.) He assured the Anjuman that the dark stain which attached to him in that business would soon be washed off by his good actions, and in conclusion most earnestly prayed the Anjuman to accept his apology for what had been done by him in the matter.

In reply to a question, the chairman intimated that several complaints had been made against Dustoor Cursetjee in some of the reports of the committee; complants were made even by the priests; and the matter came to a head when the Dustoor took part in the ceremony in question.

Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Bapasola said that according to the rules, the Dustoor ought to have been given a month's notice of the report, which not having been done, the meeting could not take cognizance of the proposal submitted to them. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Anjuman regretted that the Dustoor should have taken part in the ceremonial in question, but that they accepted his apology and informed him that he should behave better in the future.

Mr. Dowashaw Byramjee Mirza, in seconding the amendment, accused some of the members with attending the meeting with a predetermination to remove the Dustoor.

After some further discussion, Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, moved an amendment to the effect that a sub-committee be appointed, the members of the first-temple committee being excluded therefrom, and that they be requested to submit a fresh report stating what they proposed to do in the matter. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee Chanda, and was carried, 76 members voting for it and 69 against it. Some persons suggested that a poll should be taken; and Mr. Murzban demanded a poll, which was granted. The chairman asked the members who were for or against the amendment to divide themselves on each side of the hall, when the turbulence and uproar, which became manifest and characterised the subsequent proceedings, made it impracticable to proceed to a poll. Tellers were appointed to take down the names of those for or against the amendment, but the confusion was too great to enable them to make any progress in the work entrusted to them. Some of the members sitting on one side of the room prevented those who were in favour of the amendment from going over to the other side. Persons shouted at the top of their voices; there was much wrangling between the supporters and the opponents of Dustoor Cursetjee, and a breach of the peace seemed imminent, especially on the part of some priests, and it was found impossible to preserve any order in the room. The chairman said that as he feared the discussion was likely to end in something more than high words, he would adjourn the meeting; and that the committee, when they called an

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NOTES.

## INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

IN our report under Saturday evening's date was noticed the latest telegraphic news to hand through Reuter usually chronicled in this column, and we open this evening with our weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1895. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 14,000 | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| Exports to U. Kingdom | 15,000 | 12,000 | 31,000 |
| " Continent | 28,000 | 25,000 | 17,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 85,51,000 | 84,14,000 | 78,60,000 |
| " exports to U. K. dor. | 20,74,000 | 21,59,000 | 33,57,000 |
| " do. Continent do. | 27,78,000 | 21,85,000 | 31,49,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 2,70,000 | 2,91,000 | 4,81,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 23,70,000 | 23,80,000 | 38,08,550 |
| Surats | 2,31,000 | 3,19,000 | 3,27,000 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 10,61,000 | 9,76,000 | 16,37,110 |
| " London | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| American Afloat | 40,000 | 40,000 | 70,000 |
| East Indian " | 18,000 | 21,000 | 27,000 |
| Total ... | 11,24,000 | 10,13,000 | 17,32,110 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price of Middling-Americans | 4 3-32d. | 3 29-32d. | 3 13-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 13-32d. | 3 1-8d. | 3 1-32d. |
| Difference | 1 1-16d. | 25-32d. | 3-4d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. 4,42,143 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " 3,10,149 |
| Other " | Dec. | " 6,01,507 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " 1,017 |
| Other authorised " | Unchanged. | |
| Loans | Dec. | " 31,750 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " 2,60,345 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " 1,06,970 |
| Cash | Dec. | " 9,12,795 |

Owing to the increasing demand for accommodation which was felt during last week, the Cash Balance of the Presidency Banks shows the material diminution of 9 lakhs at some 92¼ lakhs, as disclosed by the Return of the Bank issued to-day, compared with an increase of about ¾ lakhs shown in the previous Return, at some 101¼ lakhs. The items of the present Return chiefly accountable for the decrease were Public Deposits at the Branches, from which there were withdrawals to the extent of 3 lakhs; Public Deposits at the Head Office, which decreased by nearly 4¼ lakhs; and Private Deposits at the Branches, which fell off by over 6½ lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by 2¼ lakhs, and Balances with other Banks by 1 lakh; Loans decreased by ¼ lakh.

COTTON.—European buyers have made no purchases to-day, but Japan shippers have been in the market, picking up low classes of cotton. Local Mills are also taking a little. Prices are practically uncharged. In new Cotton there are buyers of Bengals at Rs. 162 for January, and Broach at Rs. 206; but sellers ask Rs. 1 higher.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain quiet, with nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,185 bales. |
| Wheat | 738 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,543 " |
| Rapeseed | 3,720 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,285 " |
| Castorseed | 2,020 " |
| Rice | 12,624 " |

FREIGHTS.—A downward tendency is apparent to-day, but rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credit with but little enquiry either way for *bona-fide* business; re-sales, however, being reported to some extent at 1s. 2 5-8d. for ready and near delivery, and the market closing steady as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 2 9-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 9-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 19-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2 21-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1·54 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling at 103 3-16 for Money and 103 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates declined to 103¼ and 103 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the lower level; 96, nominal, was quoted for Threes.

SHARES have been a quiet market, with the few changes reported in prices, chiefly in sellers' favour. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,395 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ..... 3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 61 7-8
Bar Silver ..... 27⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Armania left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here at day light, to-day, from Bombay. Mail steamer Bengal, from Calcutta, arrived.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) arrived here, yesterday afternoon, from Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here, yesterday afternoon, for Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda (extra) left here for London, direct, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 12.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 11th instant, via Mombassa.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 11th June compared with the Statement of 20th May, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 20. Rs. | June 11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 62,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 46,65,091 | 50,66,799 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 46,50,758 | 25,35,321 |
| Other Deposits | 2,74,76,303 | 2,68,16,923 |
| Bank Bills | 13,10 | 12,184 |
| Credits, sundrawn | 15,83,937 | 14,09,503 |
| Rs... | 5,45,89,701 | 5,12,39,630 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,18,85,433 | 4,17,86,208 |
| Other authorised Securities | 39,89,807 | 39,89,807 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 15,00,000 | 51,75,626 |
| Loans, &c. do. do. | 1,11,70,893 | 1,01,94,903 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 93,84,800 | 60,39,329 |
| Bank Stock | 5,12,500 | 4,12,700 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 29,864 | 29,607 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 1,12,511 | 6,16,593 |
| Cash | 1,00,67,593 | 92,81,099 |
| Rs... | 5,45,89,701 | 5,12,39,630 |

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed. Telegrams for Ecuador are subject to censure at Guayaquil. Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

COLEMAN—HOLT—May 25, at the parish church Ripon, James George Blyth Coleman, M. C. S., eldest son of the late Michael McDowell Coleman, of Madras, to Rose, fourth daughter of Edward Rose Holt, of The Lodge, Ripon, all Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

CADELL—May 14, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, Miss Anne Catherine Cadell, the fifth daughter of the late Colonel George Cadell, R.E., C.S.

CROWDY—May 22, Mary Annette, wife of the Rev. J. Gordon Crowdy, Rector of Snorfield-on-Lodden, youngest daughter of the late Charles Garstin, Bengal Civil Service.

EDWARDES—May 10, at Zomba, British Central Africa, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Edwardes, I.C.S., aged 33.

FORBES—May 21, at Tunbridge Wells, William Ashburner Forbes, C.S., late Bengal Civil Service.

GIBBELL—May 19, at 3, The Grange, Wimbledon-common, Marian Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Gribble, H.E.I.C.S.

HILL—At 13, Cowper-road, Rodland, Bristol, Anna Maria, widow of George Hill, of Calcutta, aged 72.

MURGAN—May 23, John Rooley Morgan, of 37, Westbourne gardens, London, late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 81.

WALTER—May 6, at Aldershot, Otterburne, Gertrude, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 48.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LINDQUIST—June 10, at No. 9, Rawlon Street, Calcutta, wife of J. H. Lindquist, Esq., Bengal Pilot Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN-CONSTABLE—June 9, at 10, Elgin Road, Allahabad, Colonel F. Brown-Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, Retired, aged 69 years and 1 month.

CARROLL—June 11, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, Mary E. Carroll, Missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (Methodist Episcopal Church), Bombay, aged 39.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897.


FOR many years past every worshipper of the "Light of Asia" was lapped in the belief that the ruins near Kasia in the Gorakhpur District of the North-West Provinces were the scene of Buddha's death. These Buddhist ruins attracted the notice of Buchanan Hamilton, and were briefly described by him eighty years ago. They were again noticed in the year the Queen came to the throne. Sir Alexander Cunningham, the head of the Archæological Department, visited them in 1861-62, and under his general directions his assistant, Mr. Carlleyle, carried out excavations and effected one or two remarkable restorations during the years 1875-77. The ruins lie to the south of the Gorakhpur road, and are in six groups, some of which are admittedly of great interest. General Cunningham was struck by the apparent resemblance of the name Kasia to Kusanagara or Kusanara, where, according to the Great Chinese traveller, Hiuen-Tsiang, who visited the remains of that city between A. D. 630 and 640, Buddha entered Nirvana, in other words died. He described the city as then in ruins, the walls were less than two miles in circumference, and only the brick foundations remained. The avenues of the town were deserted and waste, and there were but few inhabitants. Less than a mile to the north-west of the city, on the further bank of the river Ajitavati was a grove of sal trees, and in the wood four trees of an unusual height marked the spot where Buddha passed. He described a great brick temple in the city, in which is a figure of the Nirvana. The great teacher was lying with his head to the north, as if asleep. By the side of the temple was a stupa built by Asoka, which though in a ruinous state was still about 200 feet in height. Cunningham, as we have said, noting the similarity between Kasia and Kusanara, drew the inference that Kasia might well represent the site of the famous city. He inferred also that Kasia should be spelled Kusia, which would make the likeness more striking. Amongst the ruins is a stupa which he estimated to be eighty-five feet high. Mr. Carlleyle was of opinion that it might have been one hundred and fifty feet high. Might it not possibly be the stupa described by Hiuen-Tsiang? Looking down from the stupa on the ruins below, Mr. Carlleyle was struck with the idea that if it were the stupa of Kusanara there would probably be a temple containing a colossal statue of the dying Buddha buried under the ruins. He dug down, and his faith was rewarded by the pickaxe striking the thigh of a colossal recumbent figure. When the rubbish was all cleared away, the figure was found to be a stone statue of Buddha in the act of attaining Nirvana. The head was to the north, and rested on the right arm, the face looking to the west. Everything was exactly as described by the Chinese pilgrim. There was no longer any doubt that the ruins were those of Kusanara, that the stupa was that in which the remains of Buddha were buried, and that the colossal figure was that described by Hiuen-Tsiang. The walls of the temple were still standing, being of immense thickness, nine feet nine inches. The primitive Hindu domed roof had fallen in. The recumbent colossus was twenty feet long, and it lay on a pedestal twenty-three feet nine inches in length and five feet six inches in width. Beneath was an inscription setting forth that the statue was the religious gift of Haribala, the abbott or superior of the monastery. There was no date, but the characters indicate that the inscription may have been as early as A. D. 403.

The statue, which was in many fragments, was of sandstone, and Mr. Carlleyle recovered as much of it as possible. He was a resolute restorer; where fragments were not to be found he supplied the deficiency with stone and Portland cement. When the effigy was restored, he painted and coloured it and recorded his opinion that perhaps he had made it even better than ever it was. Two or three years ago, pilgrims from Burma improved upon this and covered the whole image from head to foot with gold leaf. Carlleyle did not do things by halves. Having restored the colossus, he reconstructed the roof of the temple at his own expense according to the original design, some of the bricks of the roof furnishing the type. Sir Alexander Cunningham, who believed all along in the identity of Kasia with Kusanara, was confirmed in that opinion by the remarkable verification of Carlleyle's induction, that if the stupa were that which Hiuen-Tsiang had described in such detail, a colossal statue of the dying Buddha looking to the west would be found beneath. The opinion of that high authority was accepted as conclusive by everybody. Things are never really in doubt until they are universally believed. Last year Sir Antony MacDonell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, requested Mr. Vincent A. Smith, Civil Servant, who is an expert in Buddhist lore, to visit Kasia and submit proposals for the conservation of the monuments. Mr. Smith proceeded to Kasia and spent three days in minute examination of the Buddhist remains there and in the neighbourhood. When he set out for Kasia, he fully shared Sir Alexander Cunningham's undoubting faith, but the study of local facts bore it upon him irresistibly that wherever Kusanara may have been, it was not at or near Kasia. The true site has still to be discovered, and he believes that the time is not far distant when it can be localised. But he holds that the report which he has presented to the Government of the North-West conclusively demonstrates that the remains near Kasia do not mark the site of the famous city near which the eye of the world closed in death. Mr. Smith gives a minute and detailed account of the ruins. He establishes beyond all question that Sir Alexander Cunningham erred grievously in the measurements and position of many of the buildings. Neither he nor his assistant, Mr. Carlleyle, however, were guilty of the vandalism of a certain district officer who made a huge excavation, splitting from top to bottom another magnificent stupa, which in 1861 stood fifty feet above the level of the fields. Cunningham's errors are attributed to his inveterate habit of accepting as reliable the descriptions and measurements of his native assistants and neglecting to verify them. He describes a mound of ruins to the north-east of the village of Anrudhwa as consisting of bricks about five hundred feet square; he conjectured that it was a monastery. A few pages further on he "silently abandoned" that theory and assumed that the mound was the site of the palace of the Mallian kings. He published a plate showing the mound as a square fort with well-marked elevated sides which, according to the scale, were each seven or eight hundred feet long. This site of the palace of the kings was assumed to be the centre of the city of Kusanara which, it was suggested, radiated from it a thousand feet in every direction. Actual measurement showed the length of the eastern and western sides to be a hundred and seventy feet, and that of the northern and southern to be a hundred and fifteen feet. His map represented this monastery. Mr. Vincent Smith says unkindly that this unfortunate accumulation of misstatements about the Anrudhwa mound had played a large part in the identification of Kasia with Kusanara. The stupa with the temple containing the recumbent statue on the same plinth is now fifty-eight feet high. At the highest computation it could never have been a hundred feet. Carlleyle's estimate of a hundred and fifty is set aside as "absurd." There is structural evidence that it was a reconstruction of a former stupa, beautifully ornamented bricks being found imbedded in the interior of the masonry. There are, indeed, indications that the present ruin was a third reconstruction.

When the Chinese traveller saw the stupa of Kusanara in 640, it was two hundred feet high, though in ruins. Clearly this could not have been the stupa overhanging the temple near Kasia. Again Hiuen-Tsiang said that the river Ajitavati had to be crossed nearly a mile to the north-west of the city to arrive at the wood in which Buddha died and was cremated, and that beyond the river were six great monuments, memorials of the event. No such river flows on the north-west at that distance from the present remains, and no river ever could have flowed there because the ground is elevated and hilly. Moreover, beyond the Little Gandak river, there are no traces of the great monuments existing in the seventh century. Cunningham accounted for not finding traces of these buildings, by the wanderings of the Little Gandak, which made it difficult to follow Hiuen-Tsiang's description. He built upon the resemblance between the name of the Buddhist saint Aniruddha, who took a leading part in the obsequies of the teacher, and the name of the village Anrudhwa. He considered it more than probable that the village received its name from some former memorial of the far-sighted Aniruddha, the cousin of Buddha. He overlooked the fact that there are no traces of the fortifications of the city in the locality, and that the situation of the extant monuments does not agree with the position assigned by Chinese travellers, descriptions of which have come down to us. On the other hand, Mr. Vincent Smith testifies to the value and interest of the ruins such as they are, and strongly recommends that the Government should take charge of them with a view to their exploration. He anticipates that when the true site of Kusanagara is established, it will be possible to ascertain whether the ruins near Kasia do not contain the charcoal with which Buddha was cremated, the stupa in which it was preserved having been visited by Chinese travellers who proceeded to that shrine from Kusanagara. As for the remarkable coincidence of the finding of the recumbent statue, well, that is precisely what might and must have been found in a holy city of the Buddhistic period. These statues were conventional and very numerous. Mr. Vincent Smith pointed out some time ago that the general design of these recumbent statues of Buddha were suggested by the figures on Greek or Roman sarcophagi. After all, Kasia, though it may not be Kusanara, will remain a site dear to all Buddhists.

THE month in which the Sixty Years' Reign of the Queen-Empress is to be celebrated will be rendered memorable in India by two untimely disasters, one the work of untamable tribesmen, the other wrought by the irresistible forces of nature. Two days after the Tochi Valley disaster Bengal has been visited by a severe earthquake shock which, our Calcutta correspondent states, has almost converted the City of Palaces into a city of ruins, and has wrought great damage elsewhere. The shock of Saturday afternoon was felt right across India, the experience of it ranging from the mere disturbance of the magnetic observations at Colaba observatory, unaccompanied by any perceptible earth oscillation in Bombay, to the wrecking of the station of Mymensingh; and damage to property on a large scale at Calcutta, Dacca, and many places in Northern Bengal. The sympathy of the people of Calcutta has been constantly extended towards Bombay during the weary months of trial she has of late experienced, and this sympathy will no doubt be very freely reciprocated now that the capital of the Indian Empire has herself been called upon to go through a disaster which, while taking comparatively small toll of human life, has wrought damage to property which it will take years to make good, and which must have rendered many people destitute and homeless. The occurrence cannot fail to put a damper upon the rejoicings which under less untoward circumstances would have been universally participated in at Calcutta a few days hence in connection with the Diamond Jubilee. There is no need to summarise here the graphic descriptions of the disaster with which we were supplied by our correspondent yesterday. It will be *apropos*, however, to point out that the calamity is not without parallel in the history of the Indian capital and of the Empire.

The entire Eastern Archipelago rests on a volcanic base, circular in form or nearly so, commencing from the west coast of Burma and passing through to the Phillipine group. This range, which includes Indo-China and Japan, is therefore much more liable to earthquake shocks than India. But we do not entirely escape, for from the south-east of Java to Chittagong in Bengal, a distance of three thousand miles, there are twenty-seven known active volcanoes and twenty-nine extinct ones. The range travels along the Arracan and Chittagong coast up to the Himalayas. In the Kangra and Kooloo districts there are boiling springs, which are but so many indications of the great fires which lie beneath. Western India is not directly within the range of this volcanic chain, and hence it is that such records as we have of earthquakes in Bombay and the Presidency generally show them to have been very slight. Calcutta, however, and the delta of the Ganges generally are within the circle and have frequently been the scenes of severe earthquake shocks. A writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1738-9 gives an account of a disaster of the kind in Bengal which is not lacking in picturesque detail. He writes:—"In Golgottal"—that was the curious way in which was often spelt Calcutta in those days,—"in Golgottal, a port belonging to the English, two hundred houses were thrown down by the earthquake, and the high and magnificent steeple of the English church sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, canoes, etc., have been cast away; of nine English ships then in the Ganges eight were lost and most of the crews drowned. Barks of sixty tons were blown two leagues up into land on the tops of high trees; 300,000 souls were said to have perished." Further quotation from the veracious chronicle might impose an undue strain on the regard some of our readers may have for these old records, and hence we forebear, with the explanation that presumably the estimate of mortality refers to the whole district visited by the earthquake and not exclusively to "Golgotta." As regards the barques "blown two degrees up into land," we confess we are unable to supply any explanation to the incredulous.

More authenticated histories show that volcanic disturbances have on several occasions resulted in the surface of the Sunderbunds sinking below the level of the ocean, and that subsidences have occurred from Cape Negrais to Akyab on the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. An island, named Kyoub Phyoo, not far from the entrance to the Sunderbunds, on Christmas Eve 1855 "was illuminated for miles around by a huge column of fire thrown up by the volcano," and a similar phenomenon occurred eighteen months later. At a much earlier date—1762—seventy square miles of the Chittagong coast suddenly and permanently subsided. During this earthquake Oslung Toom, one of the Mug Mountains, entirely disappeared and another sunk so low that its summit only appeared visible. During the present century Bengal has frequently been visited by more or less severe earthquakes, which have invariably been felt in Calcutta. During the fifties the shocks were especially frequent and were felt in many parts of India. A visitation in August 1858 did damage both in Calcutta and Madras, and one four years earlier wrought havoc in all parts of Lower Bengal. On January 10th, 1869, Assam, Cachar, and Manipur were visited by extensive volcanic disturbances. At Silchar the ground rose about twenty feet in a long wave, and the river rushed backward for upward of an hour. The earth opened in many places and volumes of blue sand and water were thrown up. Calcutta was last visited by a serious earthquake in 1885, but the effects were not so severe as on this occasion. When we bear in mind that in addition to these recurring disasters Bengal and its capital are subjected to frequent cyclonics which do great damage to life and property, we have occasion to be thankful that this part of India suffers so little from such visitations.

THE complaints usually rife during the hot season as to deficient water-supply have not been heard in Bombay this year. This is owing principally to the fact that the flight of nearly half the population in the first three months of the year had a great effect in limiting the consumption, and therefore in keeping up the level of the water in the lakes. The cutting off of connections in many houses, and the substitution for them of stand-pipes in the streets, has also tended in the same direction, for people will not take the trouble to fetch water merely to

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE PARIS OUTRAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Later particulars of the Paris outrage state that no revolver shot was fired at President Faure, but only the bomb, as previously described, was thrown. It exploded in the bushes at the roadside. The man who was arrested proves to be innocent of the charge, and the belief that it was the act of a lunatic is confirmed.

## THE SULTAN'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE JUBILEE.

Munir Pacha has left Constantinople for London to represent the Sultan at the Queen's Jubilee.

## AMERICA AND HAWAII.

There are indications that President McKinley is considering the question of annexing Hawaii or establishing a Protectorate over the Island which would lead thereto.

## BANQUET TO COLONIAL PREMIERS.

At a banquet given to the Colonial Premiers at Liverpool, M. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, who was the principal speaker, aroused great enthusiasm on referring to the prosperity and content of the Colonies, which he said had banished all thoughts of separation, and implanted a desire for even closer union with Great Britain.

The Premiers of Victoria and South Australia also spoke in a similar spirit, and the former received an enthusiastic ovation.

## INDIANS IN LONDON AND QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

JUNE 13.

At a crowded conference held in London of Indian Society, presided over by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and including Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Caine, a loyal address to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee was adopted, also praying for the further fulfilment of the promises made in the Proclamation of 1858.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day.

## THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

### APPALLING REPORTS OF HAVOC AND DEVASTATION.

### NATTORE A PILE OF RUINS.

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

Accounts continue to come in from all parts of the havoc and devastation caused by Saturday's earthquake.

Dacca is devastated; Nattore is a pile of ruins; and hundreds of houses in Darjeeling are pronounced unsafe, while a track of the earthquake is seen far and wide.

In addition to havoc to buildings, the lines of communication have been broken in every direction. Sahebgunge and six other station on the East Indian Railway are wrecked; bridges wrenched from their supports, and its lines torn from the sleepers.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway and its feeders have suffered equal damage to their bridges, and the permanent-way has cut off through traffic. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Line is breached at Sukna where three miles of cart-road is riven with charm.

To make matters more serious, the monsoon in falsification of all forecasts, is just beginning, and rivers will soon be in a flood, forbidding repair to bridges that are unsafe.

Reports from the River mouth agree that there has been no tidal-wave or other phenomenon such as commonly attend earthquakes and tell of upheavals of the ocean bed.

Owing to the apparently unsafe condition of the High Court, the courts remain closed till Wednesday next, to admit of the building being properly surveyed.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The recent earthquake seems to have been transmitted across India with greater rapidity than any other earthquake upon record.

## ARRIVAL OF THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS AT NATAL.

The s. s. Bancoora, with the Dublin Fusiliers on board, arrived at Natal last Thursday.

## THE AFGHAN MEDAL AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

As regards the grant of the Afghan Medal to members of the Telegraph Department, the Government of India have decided that rates for the grant of medals to Civilians, as modified in 1882, have retrospective effect where claims arising out of the last Afghan Campaign are concerned.

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

### CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 14.

A meeting was held at the Cantonment Magistrate's office, under Colonel Newnham-Smith, to organize measures for commemorating the Diamond Jubilee. It was decided to illuminate three principal streets of the cantonment; also to give food to the poor. A subscription list was circulated and about Rs. 400 subscribed.

Mrs. Nairne, wife of General Nairne, intends to give a tea party to families of British soldiers stationed in Poona and Kirkee on the 23rd June in honor of the Jubilee.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BIJAPUR.

BIJAPUR, JUNE 14.

An influential meeting was held here yesterday, in Warada Hall, Mr. Jathar, Headmaster, presiding, to consider the best means of celebrating Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. A programme including prayers in temples and mosques, children's fetes, and feeding the poor, etc., was agreed to. A vote of thanks was passed to the Collector, Mr. Panse, and his personal assistant, Mr. Sheppard, for their promise of hearty co-operation.

MIRAJ.

MIRAJ, JUNE 12.

A densely crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Miraj was held to-day in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Dhondopant Shiralkar, the rich local banker, to vote a Diamond Jubilee address. His Highness the Chief of Miraj graced the occasion by his presence. The address, which was printed on fine silk, with lace borders, was then read and most enthusiastically adopted. After most sincere, loyal, and enthusiastic speeches by his Highness the Chief and others, the proceedings terminated with three vociferous cheers for Her Majesty the Empress.

## POONA CONGRESS ADDRESS.

POONA, JUNE 13.

A large public meeting of all classes was convened by the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, this evening, in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall. A congratulatory address to her Imperial Majesty was voted. Sardar Baba Maharaj presided. The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak proposed, and Messrs. Patwardhan, Ahmadali, and others supported, the adoption of the address. The British committee of the Congress was authorized to present the address.

## THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

Further information regarding the Tochi Valley disaster states that Mr. Gee, the Political Officer, with an escort, arrived at Maizar in the morning of the 10th instant, nothing having occurred on the road from Datta Khel to excite suspicion regarding the attitude of the tribesmen. Mr. Gee was met at Maizar by Sadda Khan, the Malik of Sheranni, and other local headmen, whose bearing was quite friendly.

The troops halted near the village, and Mr. Gee, with only a Cavalry detachment and 12 sabres, proceeded to Datoi, a few miles away, accompanied by some Maliks.

The visit was an uneventful one. The party then returned to Maizar. Sadda Khan meanwhile provided food for the British officers, also for the Mussalman Sepoys in the escort. This partaken of, such show of hospitality threw the party off their guard, as even among the Pathans the lives of guests were usually held sacred for the time being.

It was 2 o'clock, and just as the officers had finished their lunch, fire was opened upon them from the village towers. All six were shot down almost at once. At the same time continuous fire from the sides was directed against the Sepoys, some 500 tribesmen joining in the attack. The position was apparently unsuitable for defence, and the troops began to retire over the hills in the direction of Sheranni, when the number of the assailants rapidly increased.

It is calculated that a thousand men were engaged in the pursuit before the river bank opposite Sheranni was reached. Details of the retirement are not yet received, as the surviving military officers were wounded, but it is clearly established that the tribesmen planned the attack beforehand, as fresh parties appeared from the hills between Sheranni and Datta Khel.

The troops did not reach the latter post till 11 o'clock at night. The march was necessarily a slow one—a running fight had to be maintained for four miles, and they were encumbered with their dead and wounded. Nine rifles only were lost, which speaks well for the Sepoys.

The Waziris are reported to have lost ninety killed, while a considerable number of them have been wounded. Among those killed were four Mullahs and a Malik.

The fanaticism of Mada Khel had, doubtless, been excited by the local Mullahs. A party of men must have been told off to shoot the British officers when a favourable opportunity arose.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny was an officer of great experience on the frontier and generally cautious in dealing with the tribesmen; but he must have been deceived by Sadda Khan's hospitality.

Still later information states the Mr. Gee's visit to Maizar was originally fixed for the 5th instant, but it was put off for a day owing to rain. The headmen and Mullahs of Madakhel may thus have had time to lay plans for the treacherous attack.

Alambe Khan, the leading Malik, said a man first fired a signal shot in the air, and this was followed by a fusillade from numerous small towers. The guards of the villages, Sadda Khan and Alambe Khan, were left with Colonel Bunny, while Mr. Gee paid a visit to Data: thus their treachery is established beyond doubt.

It has been stated that Mullah Powindah, who headed the Mahsud Waziris, three years ago, when the Wano Camp was attacked, was at the bottom of the Maizar affair, but the theory is believed to be incorrect. Mullah Powindah is known to be in his village, south of Kanigurum, in the Mahsud country.

But it is rumoured that Mada Khel sent a appeal for help to him after Thursday's fight, the object being to bring about a general rising of the whole Waziri tribe. The reply was that he was engaged in harvesting operations. This discouraged Mada Khel, who is reported to have retired into the hills, some of their number having crossed into Afghan territory in Birmal, carrying with them such small loot as was secured.

Regards the immediate future of Tochi Valley, the 3rd Punjab Infantry from Bannu is well on its way to Datta Khel, while the 3rd Sikhs reach Bannu from Kohat in a few days.

Colonel Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry will, on arrival of the 3rd Sikhs, have at Datta Khel sixteen hundred Infantry, one Mountain Battery, and one Squadron of Cavalry—a force sufficient to move upon Thirana and Maizar, if it is decided to punish those villages forthwith.

Mr. Anderson, Commissioner, Derajat Division, has reached Datta Khel.

Mada Khel and the Maliks, fearing reprisals, are making half-hearted and isolated offers to come in, but are not being dealt with.

It is satisfactory to learn from the lastest information that of the officers wounded Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, who was severely wounded in the left arm, Lieutenant C. L. Seton-Browne, who had a flesh wound in the thigh, and Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy, who was hit in the knee, are on the whole doing well, as also are the other men.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

A squadron of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Bannu is being held in readiness for service in the Tochi Valley.

There seems to be no direct evidence as yet to connect the Mullah of Powindah with the recent attack upon the British force there, but his influence has been a disturbing one for some months on this frontier, and only recently the British received a warning to be upon the alert.

## THE COMING MONSOON.

The monsoon continues to advance both on the Indian and Burman coasts, and heavy thunderstorms are as usual occurring in advance of it throughout the whole of Northern India.

News from Seychelles is becoming more encouraging, as the barometer there has been rising for some days.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. W. BIRCH, 29th Punjab Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department and to revert to regimental duty.

THE Secretary of State has approved of Lieutenants E. Hingston, R. E. and W. M. Coldstream, R. E. being permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

WITH the view of ensuring a turn over for the reserve of general service 80 lb. officers' tents at present maintained by the Ordnance Department, offices are to be allowed to purchase in peace time such tents from the Ordnance Department at an all round rate of Rs. 60 per tent, plus the cost of carriage from the arsenal of issue to destination.

LIEUTENANT F. C. DAVIES, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Rangoon, vice Lieutenant Le Marchant vacated.

CAPTAIN E. C. THWAYTES, 24th Madras Infantry, is appointed 2nd in Command; and Captain H. St. G. Thomas from 19th Madras Infantry, is appointed Wing Commander, vice Thwaytes.

CAPTAIN H. N. ROOME, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed Squadron Commander, vice Captain Peyton seconded.

THE following new article has been added to Army Regulation:—"270A.—A commandant of a native regiment, vacating his command on selection for a higher appointment, will be allowed the privilege of residing out of India on furlough or leave pay according to the furlough rules under which he is serving, from the date on which he would have completed his tenure of command in ordinary course; and a squadron or wing commander, selected for an appointment requiring his removal from the rolls of his regiment, from the date of attaining the age of 52 years, subject in both cases to the condition that no officer will be allowed the concession until he vacates his appointment by age, or expiry of tenure, or unless he is permitted to resign it on account of prolonged ill-health."

A MINIATURE of the statue of the Queen that Mr. E. E. Geflowski has been commissioned to execute for Kingston, Jamaica, was recently submitted to her Majesty, who expressed her approval of it. Mr. Geflowski's name and work are well-known in India.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

### THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

As an illustration of the manner in which the coming Jubilee celebration monopolises public attention, I may mention that at no period in living memory have there probably been so few visitors to the House of Commons as at the present time. Just now while the Employers Liability, or as the Government prefer to call it Workmen's Compensation Bill, is under discussion, many employers and employes are to be seen daily in the central lobby interviewing their respective members, but ordinary sight-seers are extremely rare. Another equally significant fact is that at this afternoon's sitting of the House no fewer than eleven of the questions put to the occupants of the Treasury Bench had some connection or other with the approaching event. One member wants a military band to play in the Palace Yard to while away the time whilst her Majesty's faithful Commons and their superior halves are waiting for the procession. Another wishes to know why representatives of the Crown Colonies have been neglected in the allocation of seats. A third asks Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, whether he will consider the advisability of giving a medal to members of the Royal Naval Reserve in commemoration of the Queen's long reign. A fourth inquires of Mr. Gerald Balfour whether he proposes to take advantage of this opportunity to open the prison doors to persons still confined in Ireland for treason-felony; and a fifth seeks to ascertain what the Home Secretary thinks of the fact that at St. George's, Southwark, tombstones are being disturbed in order to make room for a stand, the church itself being used as an office for letting seats. *Apropos* of seats there is a general expectation that before the 22nd of June comes round there will be a universal reduction in the absurdly high prices. A friend of mine is interested in a well-known philanthropic institution on the southern side of the Thames. The Committee were inundated with applications for accommodation, and so as they wanted to enlarge their premises they decided to let the building *en bloc*. An enterprising speculator offered them £3,000, which they gladly accepted. His price for seats ranges from £1 upwards. I have just heard that he has had no difficulty in letting the cheaper seats, but not one applies for the rest. I believe his experience is by no means exceptional.

AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

at Hyde Park Corner, where standsare being erected, all the seats have been disposed of at £10 and £12 each, the proceeds going to the support of the institution. In the case of a charity the well-to-do portion of the community seem willing enough to pay a fairly high price, but as a rule they are objecting to pay exorbitant sums asked for by private individuals or commercial syndicates. I mentioned last week the lamentations of the West-End hotel proprietors whose spring season has been spoilt by the Jubilee, and who consequently have only one harvest to reap this year. It appears that the owners of furnished flats are also deserving of our sympathy. Usually at this season there is no difficulty in letting furnished flats. At present there is practically no demand, and the reason is simple. An idea has got abroad that extortionate rents are being charged, and rather than pay these rents numbers are staying away from the metropolis altogether.

The objections expressed in the *Spectator* to the Princess of Wales's Fund for giving the poor a dinner in connection with the Jubilee have been partially at any rate removed by the arrangements since announced. It is not proposed to congregate in Hyde Park all the tramps in England, but to give the dinner in the various districts of the Metropolis to the deserving poor. If the regulations adopted by the Committee in Westminster be applied to other localities we may be spared an evil that at one time seemed probable and is not now impossible, namely, an influx of vagabonds from all parts of the Kingdom. In Westminster no person is to be deemed ineligible on account of race, creed, or denomination. The following classes are not eligible—viz., persons in receipt of outdoor Poor Law relief; persons who were not residing in the district on May 1; single persons in receipt of 10s. or more a week or families of over £1 a week, and tramps and habitually intemperate, lazy, or disorderly persons. No malt liquor is to be allowed. Children under 13 and infirm people to be provided for at home, but adults and elder children are to dine together in schoolrooms or other rooms in the district. The officers of the Imperial Service Troops, headed by Sir Pertab Singh, have arrived and are being made very welcome. Sir Pertab, as an honorary aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales, rode in his Royal Highness' suite at the trooping of the colours on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday and afterwards lunched at Marlborough House. In the course of the afternoon all these officers were received by the Prince and Princess, and later attended Lord George Hamilton's State dinner at the India Office. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy were also among the Secretary of State's guests.

### THE EASTERN SITUATION.

There is not much to be said about the peace negotiations at Constantinople, but one thing seems to be certain, that as the matter largely rests with the Porte they will not be conducted with lightning speed. A week ago to-day it was announced that the Ambassadors having taken charge of Greek interests had been instructed to declare (1) that the demand of the Porte for the cession of Thessaly is inadmissible, though a strategical rectification of the Thessalian frontier may be permitted; (2) that the amount of the indemnity demanded must be reduced; (3) that the capitulations cannot be abolished, though there may be some modifications in the existing treaties; and (4) that the conclusion of an extradition treaty between Turkey and Greece is admissable. A little later we heard that the Note was still undelivered owing to the inability of the German representative to sign it until the text had been approved from Berlin. This approval, however, was finally given, and the Note was actually handed to the Ottoman Government on Tuesday. It seems that Germany's objection related to the question of indemnity, and it is supposed that she wished to prepare the ground for a settlement of Greek finances on a solid basis, by which satisfaction would at the same time be given to German bondholders. Russia appears to have mainly contributed to her consent to fall in line with the other Powers. The Porte's reply has been awaited with some interest, owing to the fact that the authorities in the Turkish capital are at present in an unyielding mood. As I am writing news comes that the answer of Abdul's Government to the Powers has been received, and that while it indicates willingness to negotiate after the armistice formalities are concluded it does not discuss the conditions of peace. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett has reappeared at Westminster after his hairbreadth escapes, and so far he has been merciful to Mr. Curzon whose position has become almost a sinecure. Sir Ellis is perhaps content for the moment to unburthen his soul in the columns of the *New York Journal* which is publishing his story. It appears that in his interview with Abdul Hamid, the bold Sir Ellis advised his Majesty to be magnanimous towards Greece on the ground that it would help him in England. The Sultan replied:—"I deeply deplore the hostile feeling in England, and would do a great deal to restore the old friendship, but unfortunately the conduct of the British Ambassador here has been a great obstacle in the way of a good understanding." Sir Ellis rejoined:—"I agree with your Majesty. Sir Phillip Currie has committed most lamentable mistakes, which have caused much mischief both to Turkey and England, but I hope England and British interests will not be permanenly prejudiced by the errors of the Minister." I have not heard that on Lord Salisbury reading the above he immediately decided to recall Sir Philip Currie.

### MR. LABOUCHERE'S FALL.

Throughout the South African inquiry Mr. Labouchere has come off second best, but he received what in the case of almost any other man would be a crushing blow when the Committee met on Tuesday. The Chairman at the commencement of the proceedings read a long letter from Mr. Labouchere apologising for his charges against Dr. Rutherfoord Harris. Mr. Labouchere's statements were, he said, made on information given to him by a gentleman of high position and large business experience. He had scrutinized the evidence and believed it to be ample, and he was authorized to make the statement public; but he now found that his informant objected to coming forward himself as a witness or to the persons whom he named being called. Under these circumstances Mr. Labouchere withdrew in the fullest and most unqualified manner the allegation he had made against Dr. Harris, and apologized for having made it. He treated evidence that was not forthcoming as non-existent, and he fully accepted Dr. Harris's denial on oath.

The passage in the letter relating to Mr. Beit must be quoted in full:—"I am not in the habit of correcting, or indeed of reading, any speeches that I make in the House of Commons. I was surprised when Dr. Harris read the extract from my speech in the House of May 8, 1896, to learn that I had been reported as saying that Mr. Beit was concerned in the Syndicate. If I did so, it was due to my substituting one name for another by a slip of the tongue, for I never heard Mr. Beit's name mentioned in connection with it." That Mr. Beit should have had to wait a whole year for this explanation simply because Mr. Labouchere is too lazy to read the proofs of his speeches seems a little hard, and though of course the incident is not so damaging as his unlucky encounter with Dr. Harris, it has contributed to the present unenviable position of the member for Northampton. To-day, however, he showed no signs of having been deeply humiliated, and adopted a very hostile attitude towards the said Mr. Beit. The latter challenged Mr. Labouchere to prove his "vile attacks." Mr. Labouchere said that he would do so, but he had not proceeded much further before the now familiar practice of clearing the room had to be resorted to. This was done at half-past two. The Committee sat with closed doors until 3-12 and then adjourned till Tuesday. Next to the discomfiture of Mr. Labouchere on Tuesday and his cross-examination of Mr. Beit this afternoon, the most interesting feature of the inquiry this week has been the examination of Miss Flora Shaw, the *Times'* contributor, who emerged from the ordeal with flying colours. It transpired that she was the first to convey information to the Colonial Office of the Jameson Raid.

### MR. SKRINE'S LETTER.

In Anglo-Indian circles the valedictory epistle penned by the late Collector of Customs at Calcutta continues to form the subject of conversation, and some of the comments one hears from the lips of those best capable of passing judgment on his strictures are not very complimentary to Mr. Skrine. The views of those who do not agree with his sweeping denunciations of the existing system appear to be reflected by a correspondent of the *Homeward Mail*. The writer in question, who evidently knows what he is writing about, maintains that the present facts as to the distribution of appointments in the only province of which Mr. Skrine has knowledge do not bear out his contentions, and although it is more difficult to meet directly such general charges as the allegations of want of *esprit de corps* and general depression among members of the Service, all such indications as can be discerned go far to prove that Mr. Skrine is wholly in error in making them. "I have," says the writer, "a large personal acquaintance with the senior and the junior members of the Indian Civil Service, and I believe that there has been a noticeable and most encouraging revival of *esprit de corps* among them during the past ten years, and that there is now more fellow-feeling among brother civilians in India than has ever existed since the Haileybury days."

### THE ARMY AND THE KIRK.

General E. F. Chapman, C. B., who some years ago was Quartermaster-General in India, now commands Her Majesty's land forces in Scotland. He has been pained to find that there still exists North of the Tweed, and especially in the more remote parts of the Highlands, a strong prejudice against the army as a profession for the young men of the country. This prejudice, he points out, existed for a long time in England, but he is glad to say that fuller knowledge of the conditions under which men now serve in the army has in that country done much to remove such prejudice, and recruiting officers, as a rule, receive ready assistance from the clergy of all denominations in England. Men are looked after in their barrack-rooms and when off parade by the officers, chaplains, and Scripture-readers in a way never dreamt of in years gone by; temperance associations are formed, and every endeavour is made to induce the young soldiers of the present day to lead a healthy and manly life. He is encouraged to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered him, and many do so take advantage. In these circumstances General Chapman has appealed to the Rev. Hugh Macmillan, Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, in the hope of enlisting his support and that of the clergy of his church. The Moderator has written a very sympathetic reply. He believes that the old, unreasonable prejudice in regard to enlisting as a soldier has, to a large extent, passed away. It seems to him to have always been stronger in the Lowlands than in the Highlands. The army was always a favourite profession in the latter country, which has yielded the bravest officers and the best men. He extols the profession of arms as exemplified by the Romans, and coming to more recent times, asks: "Where could there be grander Christian heroes than many of those soldiers who gained and saved our Indian Empire?" On the strong sense of duty which in the Army is placed above everything else the finest character may be built up, and the Moderator rejoices to know that the old evils are now being eliminated, and that the moral and social advantages which are now placed within the reach of the common soldiers are such as to encourage in every way the formation of such a character. Let us hope that General Chapman will now get all the recruits he wants, and that in a short time Scotland will become one of the best recruiting areas in the United Kingdom.

### THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

In his speech during the recent debate in the House of Lords, the Earl of Onslow did not exaggerate the importance of the ladies' memorial to Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Balfour. This document, together with other correspondence on the subject, has been published as a Parliamentary paper. The memorial was forwarded to Lord G. Hamilton by Princess Christian at the request of the ladies who signed it, and her Royal Highness expresses their earnest hope that the Secretary of State will endeavour to carry out the wishes contained in it. The memorialists are very brief. They commence by expressing their "anxious hope" that effectual measures will be taken to check the spread of contagious diseases among our soldiers, especially in India. They go on to say:—"We appreciate and respect the opinions of those who, notwithstanding the appalling statistics to which a competent Committee, appointed by Government, has recently given authority, are opposed to us on this subject. We believe that they hold, in all sincerity, that the evil of rendering vice safer, and the risk of degrading women, outweigh all other considerations. But speaking as women the memorialists feel bound to protest against these views. They believe not only that preventive measures, if exercised with scrupulous care, do not cause any real danger of women, but that they constitute a valuable safeguard of women's virtue, and afford a great opportunity of escape from a life of vice. In conclusion the memorialists say:—"We feel that it is the duty of the State, which, of necessity, collects together large numbers of unmarried men in military service, to protect them from the consequences of evils which are, in fact, unavoidable in such a community, and under such conditions. And with the deepest earnestness we call on the Government to do all that can be done to save innocent women and children in the present and future generations from the terrible results of vices for which they are not responsible." After the signatures of Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck, there follow those of four Duchesses (Bedford Buckingham and Chandos, St. Albans and Montrose), three Marchionesses (Headfort, Tweeddale, and Zetland), eighteen Countesses, three Viscountesses, and a large number of other ladies of title, including Lady Reay, Lady Wenlock, Lady George Hamilton, the Dowager Lady Lawrence, Lady Jeune, and Lady Cunningham. Miss Florence Nightingale and Mrs. Humphrey Ward sign subject to the addition of a request that "An independent inquiry be at the same time set on foot at the several stations in India, as recommended by the Governor-General of India and Council, in the military despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 184, dated 'Simla, November 4, 1896,' appended to the Report of the Departmental Committee." The other signatories include Mrs. Stanley, wife of the traveller, Mrs. Lecky, Mrs Garrett Anderson, M.D., Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S.; Mrs. Lynn Linton, and the matrons of the Middlesex, London, St. George's, Westminster, and other Metropolitan hospitals. The names of wives of politicians, prominent or otherwise, are conspicuous by their absence, but perhaps it was deemed best in view of the signatures of the princesses that every appearance of politics should be strictly avoided. The "faddists," as General Dashwood would call them, at the meeting held by them in St. Martin's Town Hall, the other day, passed a resolution pledging themselves "to oppose with all the force possible" the "re-establishment of the system of the Contagious Diseases Acts in any form in any part of Her Majesty's dominions," but the speeches do not seem to have been couched in the confident tone of former days, and I am afraid that Lady Henry Somerset's change of front, as well as Lord Kimberley's attitude have rather damped the spirits of the Stansfelds, the Stuarts, and the M'Larens.

### AUSTRALIAN PASSENGERS AND THE PLAGUE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has drafted the following question, which he proposes to ask Mr. Hanbury (Secretary to the Treasury), as representative in the House of Commons of the Postmaster-General:—Whether he is aware that all P. and O. steamships from Australia, which take on board Bombay mails and passengers at Aden, are, in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague at Bombay, quarantined with their passengers at all the ports of call, Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Marseilles, etc.: Whether he has received petitions, signed by nearly all the passengers by the P. and O. Steamer "Parramatta," from Australia, strongly protesting against the present practice of taking the Bombay passengers at Aden on their clean ship, pointing out the further inconvenience they were subjected to by not being allowed to land at ports of call, entailing delay and discomfort, and also that there is a weekly service of mails from Bombay to Aden, which might be extended to Brindisi, as it is now done fortnightly: Whether the statement made by the petitioners is correct that the P. and O. Company is not responsible, as the terms of their mail contract compel their steamers to call at Aden: And, whether the Government will take action in the matter without delay.

### NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Indian Association are to be congratulated on the success of the evening party they gave at the Imperial Institute on Monday. I have never seen so large a gathering at one of these agreeable reunions, and when all the company had assembled the spacious Conference Hall, which the Imperial Institute owes to the liberality of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, presented a very pretty sight. Many of the Indian gentlemen wore their native dress, and there were also some Indian ladies in Eastern costume. An excellent musical programme was gone through, and, as usual, Miss Manning, the Honorary Secretary, was indefatigable in looking after the guests. Amongst those I noticed were: Mrs. Steel, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir Alexander Miller, Sir John Pheare, Sir Edward Temperley Gowsley, M.P., Mr. William Allan, M.P., Mr. Matthew Fowler, M.P., General Willoughby (formerly Military Secretary in Bombay), Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. William Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. James Jardine, Q.C., Mr. Newcome Fox, and Mr. William Coldstream, late of the Bengal Civil Service. If the National Indian Association did nothing else, its existence would be justified by the opportunities it affords for social intercourse between English people and Indians staying in this country.

### THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Monk Bretton, better known as Mr. Dodson, an experienced Parliamentarian and Administrator, died on Tuesday, after a protracted illness. He was a Liberal of the old school, and although he did not take kindly to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, he never, I believe, formally separated from his old political friends. For seven years, 1865-72, he filled the difficult post of Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees with ability and impartiality. In the early seventies he was for a short period Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and on the return of his party to power in 1880, he was raised to Cabinet rank. The portfolio he at first held was that of President of the Local Government Board, for which his training admirably fitted him, and subsequently he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the "maid-of-all-work of the Ministry," to quote Lord Dufferin's happy definition. He was a favourable specimen of that class of public men, plentiful in this country, who without oratorical distinction or political eminence are effective speakers and good office men. He was an intimate friend of Lord Kimberley, and they frequently took exercise together. Lord Monk Bretton, who was born in 1825, belonged to Sussex, and looked every inch a country gentleman.

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., late Keeper of the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, died last Friday, to the regret of a wide circle of friends and admirers. The services he rendered to the public during his long connection with the British Museum are incalculable, and it was due to his personal charm that some of the greatest benefactors of that great institution bequeathed their priceless collections to the nation. One of his latest acts was to secure for the museum the famous Royal English gold cup which he himself purchased in the first instance to prevent its leaving the country. It is to his credit that he refused to accept the high post of Principal Librarian, thinking he could be of more use by remaining in his own department. His death is a great loss to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was president.

Mr. Charles John Phipps, who designed more theatres than any other man living, and who like your distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., commenced his career as an architect in Bath, died suddenly on Tuesday. Other notable deaths are those of Alderman Sir James Clarke Lawrence, 1 Bart., ex-M. P. for Lambeth, who survived his elder brother, Sir William Lawrence, by a month, and his sister, Miss Lawrence, by a fortnight; Lady Lawson, wife of the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* and daughter of the late Mr. Richard Webster; Dr. Charles Alexander Lockhart Robertson, the distinguished medico-psychological physician; the Hon. James Byng, the oldest British railway director; Mr. John Ramsbottom, a leading railway locomotive engineer; Mr. Arthur Ruscombe Poole, Recorder of Bristol; Mr. James Hayes Raper, well-known in connection with the temperance movements; Mr. John Robley Morgan, a veteran Bombay Civilian, whose Indian career commenced before the Queen succeeded to the throne, and finished almost before your present Governor went to school; Mr. William Ashburner Forbes, who, as a member of the Bengal Civil Service, served as Political Officer in the North-West Provinces during the Mutiny, and who was included in the batch of officials on whom Companionship of the Bath—a rare distinction for Indian Civilians—were conferred shortly after the suppression of the revolt; and M. Auguste Dreyfus, the Paris financier.

DR. JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., Editor of the *Indian Medical Record*, successfully passed the Sessional Examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on the 17th to the 21st May, and he was duly admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 21st May 1897. His many friends in India will cordially congratulate Dr. Wallace on his success.

## THE MONSOON.

### THE WEATHER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Thames, Captain E. R. Dowell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, left Aden at 2-15 a.m. on Tuesday morning. After leaving the above port she experienced moderate to light southern winds, and in latitude 13·56 N. and longitude 52·10 E. weather became unsettled with high N. E. and southerly swell. On the 10th instant she had moderate gale wind, veering from N. N. W. to N. E., and about midnight, on the same day, strong monsoon gale from W. S. W., with southerly sea. On the 11th weather moderated and light to moderate wind with S. W. swell was met till arrival in port at 9 p.m. on Sunday. On the 9th and 10th instant, probably the vessel passed about 200 miles to the north of cyclonic weather.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kola, Captain Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Karachi, experienced from the above port to Dwarka fresh breeze and light W. S. W. sea, from thence to Bombay moderate wind and sea dull and overcast.

### WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Sunday:—Pressure changes are generally small but very irregular, except in Sind and Rajputana, where pressure has given way briskly to rapidly and a large shallow depression lies over that area. Temperature has fallen considerably in Northern India, but has increased considerably in Sind and Rajputana, where excessive maximum temperatures are recorded. Jacobabad registered a maximum of 126, the highest registered in India since the commencement of regular meteorological observations. General and heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts. Calicut reports seven inches; Cochin four; Karwar, Goa and Bombay three; Ratnagiri and Bijapur two. Moderate rain has fallen in Lower Burma and East Bengal, and a series of thunderstorms have given local rain in Upper India, the hills, Southern India, and parts of the Central Provinces. Numerous duststorms are reported, and conditions in India are such as usually accompany the advance of the monsoon. No telegrams have been received from Assam and North Bengal, which probably is the centre of the earthquake wave which was felt over a very large area extending west to Bombay and Simla. Time of occurrence about 4 45 p.m. (railway time).

Monday:—Pressure changes are again very irregular. Pressure has increased briskly in Upper Sind, Punjab and Rajputana, and the hot weather depression in Sind is less marked than yesterday. Pressure has fallen briskly in north of the Bay, and the disturbance in that area is now apparently between Arakan and Orissa. Pressure variations are nowhere large, and the distribution is practically that normal in the middle of June. General rain, light to moderate in amount, has fallen in the West Coast districts and a series of thunderstorms have given rain in Berar and the Central Provinces. Amraoti and Nagpur each report two inches. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma, and fairly general rain in Bengal. Duststorms and thunderstorms have given fairly general rain in the North-West Provinces, South-east Punjab and Upper India hills. Balasore and Tavoy have received two inches. In Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong, Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Manipuri and Delhi the amounts have been ranging between one and two inches. The mail steamer reports that she experienced a cyclonic disturbance and strong monsoon winds from Socotra to approaching Bombay, when moderate south-west winds were experienced. Unsettled weather prevails generally and the monsoon conditions continue on the West Coast.

### CASUALTIES IN BOMBAY.

The roof of a cow shed at Falkland Road, belonging to Ismail Ibrahim, gave way on Saturday last, injuring two buffaloes therein and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 150.

Govind Bapoo, aged twenty-four years, residing at Chinchpoogly was at half-past 7 o'clock on Sunday morning passing along the Sopari Baugh Road, in front of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, when a large pane of glass was blown out of one of the windows of the mill and fell, striking the man on the foot, cutting it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplanade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 4 23 | 4 52 | 5 17 | 4 05 |
| Monday, June 14th ..... | 0 14 | 0 02 | 0 03 | 3 23 |
| Total ..... | 4 37 | 4 54 | 5 17 | 7 23 |
| Total fall to June 14th, 1896 | 9 11 | 6 82 | 8 58 | 6 41 |
| Total fall to June 14th, 1895 | 1 31 | 0 83 | 0 81 | 1 61 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

### MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 4 | 7 |
| Sunday, June 13 ..... | 0 | 23 |
| Total ..... | 4 | 30 |

## INDIA AND THE JUBILEE.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

WE are informed that Sunday, the 20th of June, will be observed in the Churches of the Anglican Communion in India as a day of Thanksgiving for Her Majesty's long reign. At the Cathedral of Bombay the chief Thanksgiving Service will be at 8 a.m., and there will be an evening service with the *Te Deum* at 6 p.m. The collections throughout the day at the Cathedral will be for the Organ Restoration Fund.

### BOMBAY MILITARY ORDERS.

The District Orders to be issued this morning contain following notification:—

Under instructions from Command Head Quarters, the following measures decided on, for celebrating the completion of the sixtieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are published for information and guidance:—

The 21st and

auspicious and unique rule. The very existence of a Sabha such as ours, the object of which is to co-operate with the good work of the Government, to represent the wants and wishes of the people to the Government, and to interpret the acts of the Government to the people, forms the proudest triumph and the highest achievement of the British administration. In conclusion, the Sabha fervently prays that the Almighty in His most merciful Providence may spare Your Majesty for many a year to come to control and rule the destinies of the Indians, and confer His choicest blessings upon Your Majesty, upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and upon the other members of the Royal Family. We beg to subscribe ourselves with sentiments of profound respect and reverence, Your Most Gracious Majesty's most obedient, humble and loyal subjects.

RANCHHORELAL CHHOTALALL,
President.
KESHAVLAL MOTILAL,
GOVIND APPAJI PATIL,
Honorary Secretaries.

Gujarat Sabha Rooms, Ahmedabad, 9th June, 1897.

### MEERUT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Vaish community on Friday resolved to present a congratulatory address to the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee; to feed the poor, illuminate houses, and observe the day as one of general rejoicings. A library is also to be founded in honor of the occasion.

The Jain Association of Bengal has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying that the Diamond Jubilee might be signalised by the issue of a general proclamation prohibiting the slaughter of animals on that one particular day "to enable them to participate in the general rejoicings." The memorialists quote as a precedent the closing of the Bombay slaughter houses on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

## THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results :—

| Ward. | | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Chukla | 0 | 1 | |
| | Umarkhadi | 0 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 0 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 1 | |
| | Panaswadi | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khumbarwada | 0 | 0 | |
| D | Khetwadi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chaupati | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| | Tadwadi | 0 | 1 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 0 | 0 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Worli | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Non-Itemlt. & Unknown | 0 | 0 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Jain | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Parel | 0 | 1 | |
| | Total | 1 | 4 | 68 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Ward | | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvi | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| | Chukla | 0 | 0 | |
| | Gomarkhari | 0 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 0 | 1 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 1 | 0 | |
| | Panaswady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 1 | 1 | |
| D | Khetwady | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 1 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 1 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 5 | 0 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | |
| | Worli | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Non-Itemlt. & Unknown | 0 | 0 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Grant Rad | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | Jain | 0 | 1 | |
| | Parel | 5* | 0 | |
| | Total | 15 | 7 | 82 |
| | Total to date | 12,560 | 10,652 | * |

*Transferred from Kalyan Hospital.

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 630, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,984, making a total of 3,614 persons. Departures by sea 626, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,025, making a total of 3,651 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday arrivals by sea were 511, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,184, making a total of 3,695 persons. Departures by sea 740, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,110, making a total of 3,850 persons.

### HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 13th June, to 6 a.m., 14th June, seven were remaining under treatment.

### A WEEK'S RESEARCH IN MANDVIE.

Mr. Kheemji Heerjee Kayani, who voluntarily helps the Plague Committee in the Mandvie Ward, writes as follows:— On the 8th instant (Tuesday) I closely searched thirty-seven houses on the Argyle Road, and the De Souza and Dhariabhan Streets. Our party was fortunate enough in finding out a bubonic plague case at No. 33, Argyle Road, opposite to the Mandvie Central Office—a Maratha, named Dadoo Muhtta, aged 25 years, who arrived only a fortnight ago in Bombay, from Sangli, near Miraj, and was attacked by the malignant disease, a day before. As soon as we entered the house, Dadoo, as if he were alright, begun to take his usual meal, but our suspicion having arisen, he was examined by Dr. Contractor, the sub-Medical officer of Mandvie, and was found to be suffering from high fever and showing all the signs of plague. Accordingly he was at once removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. On the following day, 9th instant, our search party entered Desouza Street, and thirty-one houses were examined during the morning inspection. The evening inspection in the same locality was successful, when we detected a plague case at No. 16, Garibdass Street, of a Brahmin woman, named Parvati, daughter of Jewarbhai, 38 years old. During our morning inspection we had examined the same house, but Parvati, to avoid us, had run away to Pydhonie, from whence she returned in the evening. Parvati, as if she were in her sound health, was seated on a stool and grinding grains. On being examined by the medical officer, Dr. Contractor, she was found to be suffering from high fever, and the usual signs of bubonic plague were clearly visible. Parvati was accordingly removed to the Lohana Dhariabhan Hospital, which was close to the house occupied by her. As reported in your valuable paper of the 29th ultimo, "A concealed case" of Nenbai, wife of Tapun Varayan, was under very strange conditions, detected in the same house—Nenbai being locked up in a room. On the 10th and 11th instant, 15 and 37 houses, respectively, were minutely inspected in the Samuel Street and its cross lanes, and the Argyle Road and the cross lanes thereof in the full showers of rain. On the 12th instant, (Moharrum day), I with Drs. Contractor and Bhatawadekar, examined fifteen houses on the Argyle Road, and the Broach and Kaliyan streets. On this day, information was received that a Maratha was suffering in a house at Kaliyan Street. We went to the place at house No. 45, Kaliyan Street, but were informed that only a few minutes ago the person suffering had expired. The corpse of the deceased was examined, who seemed to have died of plague, caused by starvation. This person whose name was Takoo, of 60 years, arrived in Bombay only four days ago from Satara. On the 13th instant, (yesterday), during our morning inspection in the DaSouza Street, when 41 houses were examined, a Maratha boy of seven years, named Bhikha Appaji, residing at No. 37, Coliwada, 1st Cross Lane, who arrived a month ago from Jundar, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, under observation.

### LOWER DAMAUN.

THE NEED FOR CONTINUED EFFORT.

The mortality on Thursday was again 4, being same as the previous two days, while on Friday, it increased to five, all of them being Mahomedans of Kharewady. The provoking obstinacy of the Mahomedans to segregate and even to disinfect their dwellings has cost them very dearly, as at first the Mahomedans of Kharewad and then of Ghanchi Vad were swept away in numbers, and it is now the turn of Kharewady, where the Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, with much persuation, and bringing the influence of Mr. Diogo Britto, an advocate, to bear on his Mahomedan clients, succeeded in disinfecting only a dozen houses. It is really to be much regretted that his Excellency the Governor and the Medical Board of Goa, who were prompt enough to isolate Lower Damaun as soon as there was an outbreak, cannot yet see the necessity of placing a cordon round Kharwady to prevent the people of that place from intermingling with those of Damaun and Katheria, which are now free from plague, and giving them infection. It, however, behoves the local authorities to be alive to the danger that is now impending and which threatens to cause a repetition of the disaster which swept away a third of the population and which might have been averted, but for the indifference towards the timely warnings given to adopt stringent measures to prevent infection from people who were smuggled into the city from plague-stricken places such as Bulsar and Karachi, notwithstanding the supposed vigilance of the police. On Thursday, the storm signal was hoisted on the Fort in Upper Damaun, and though throughout the evening a high wind swept thick masses of greyish rainy cloud rapidly across the sky, yet previous to midnight a brilliant moon was shining. At 3 a.m., of the advanced night, it began to drizzle, and within an hour it rained cats and dogs amidst strong wind, peals of thunder and flashes of vivid lightning. The rain which was registered at Shet Sorabji's residence as 1 inch and 10 cts. and in his Wadi as 1 inch and 5 cts., lasted till 5 a.m., to be followed by a delightfully cool morning. Throughout yesterday black clouds were passing over the sky, but there was not a drop of rain, though the heat was not so intense as during previous days.—The C. P. A. D. F. left yesterday his camp in the vicinity of the quarantine sheds at Chala, and proceeded to the head-quarters at Surat. Before he left, Shet Sorabji, as representing the people, had a long interview with him, and obtained the following most important concessions from him: (a) That in the monsoons the main road will be used. At present people from Lower Damaun, whether going to occupy the quarantine sheds or permitted to cross the cordon, have to proceed to Vapi via Varkoond and Khali Kachigan while there is no pucca-built road all the way. As after the fall of the first shower of the monsoons the road becomes impassable, it was highly necessary to obtain the concession to use the straight pucca road via Kunta. (b) Appointments of more agents to bring goods from the railway station. (c) Head-loads to be allowed. Up to now only laden carts were permitted to cross the cordon, but for short packages which could be carried on a cooly's head the consigners could not afford to engage a cart, and hence the necessity of this concession.—The Governor of Damaun has issued orders to the effect that no person would be allowed to enter the district of Damaun unless he is armed with a certificate of a doctor from the place whence he comes, showing that the person is enjoying good health and that no case of plague has occurred in his house. Several persons who came from Surat and Bulsar, yesday, in ignorance of this order, had to return whence they came owing to their not having certificates with them. Death had only one victim on Saturday and that an old woman, who was suffering either from paralysis or old age, more than a fortnight—a sure indication that the epidemic is dying out. Even at the plague hospital at Marwad there are only four patients under the treatment of Dr. Virgilio Poares, who, too, it is rumoured, will shortly return to Goa for want of work here. The intelligent doctor, besides attending to his hospital duties, has for some time been making bacteriological investigations, and many a dog has had to be sacrificed to his experiments. It is hoped that if not the public, the Government would be soon enlightened with his successful discoveries.—The taboots which were immersed on Saturday, caused no trouble or anxiety to the authorities here. They are decent and orderly processions in which all respectable Mohomedans take a part. The pageant this year was not half so imposing as usual, The death of more than half of the native musicians detracted from the processions. The plague has thinned the ranks of the processionists; and the cordon denied to thousands of adjacent British villagers the pleasure of witnessing the tamasha this year. The procession headed as of right by the taboot of Kharewad and about a dozen miniature taboots generally prepared in fulfilment of a vow, and followed by the taboot of Kharewady, wended its way through Parbhoo Street, Kamor Vad, the Main Road, by Shet Sorabji's Wadi to the Kabarstan, and thence returned, taking its way by the sea-shore, where they were immersed in the sea at 6-30 p.m., while at the same time the few taboots of Upper Damaun were seen being immersed on the opposite side of the river.

### PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

During the week ending on Friday, June 11, the following cases and deaths from plague were reported to Government :—

| Cities. | Cases. | D'ths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 59 | 21 |
| Karachi | 7 | 6 |
| Poona | 4 | 4 |
| **Districts.** | **Imported. Cases** | **D'ths.** | **Indigenous. Cases.** | **D'ths.** |
| Ahmedabad | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Kaira | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Surat | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| Thana | 4 | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| Kolaba | .. | .. | 14 | 12 |
| Ratnagari | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Baroda | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Kathiawar | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Cutch | 13 | 14 | 309 | 309 |
| Hyderabad | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Shikarpur | .. | .. | 5 | 4 |
| Janjira State | .. | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 44 | 22 | 439 | 383 |

All the other districts were free from the disease. The total mortality from plague since the month of September has been as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths previously recorded | 20,334 |
| „ week ending June 11 | 410 |
| | 20,794 |

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 12 | 9 | 31 p.m. | 25 | 12 |
| Teheran | 14 | 1 | 50 p.m. | .. | 27 |
| Suez | 14 | 2 | 55 p.m. | .. | 5 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1897.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 5 | 25 | .. | 3 |
| „ Karachi | .. | 30 | .. | 3 |
| „ Madras | .. | 45 | .. | 3 |

A CORRESPONDENT, for whose veracity I could have vouched, sent me the following story, says a provincial editor :—A steam roller, which was proceeding down a suburban road on pressing business, ran over a small child, who fell under the wheels of the snorting monster. When the terrified mother went to collect the remains, she found the child unhurt. Then it was perceived that the little one had found refuge in one of the holes that abound in the road, and so escaped. By the next post my informant explained that the story was not founded on fact, but that his observations of the macadamised roads in different parts of the town enabled him to corroborate the views I recently expressed, and that there were many thoroughfares in such a condition that he felt sure the experiment might be tried on them without much danger to the child. This might be true of Bombay.

# NEWS OF THE DAY

THIRTY-SIX deputations at least will present Commemoration addresses to the Viceroy at Simla on the 22nd instant. This number may probably be exceeded, as the list is not yet closed.

IT is now understood that the chain of bonfires on the Himalaya range will be lighted on the 22nd instead of the 21st instant. The highest points in all the hill cantonments in the Sirhind district will be lighted up.

ARRANGEMENTS were made on Sunday for a public meeting at the Novelty Theatre under the auspices of the Presidency Association for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. Mr. Surrendranath Banaerjee, who arrived by the mail steamer Thames from England, where he gave evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission. Mr. Surrendranath, however, landing late on Sunday night, and hearing of the earthquake at Calcutta, decided to proceed home to that city without delay and left Bombay the same night. A notice was therefore issued announcing the abandonment of the meeting.

A PUBLIC dinner is to be given to Mr. Hare, C.S., at Mozufferpur early next week, before he leaves to take up the Commissionership of Dacca. The dinner will, no doubt, be largely attended, as Mr. Hare is held in the highest regard in Behar, where his famine work has excited universal admiration.

MR. NICHOLETTS, recently a member of the Berar Commission, has sent in proposals to the Government of India for a steam motor service between Simla and Kalka, and Murree and Rawalpindi. Until the enterprising promoter shows that he means business by importing some machines and trying to convince Government of the probable success of his scheme, it is not likely to be encouraged.

THE English cyclists will proceed by Rangoon, sailing on Monday. They have got over the Chinese money difficulty with the assistance of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The cyclists have also secured the friendly offices of the Indian Foreign Secretary who is helping them with introductions right up to the Chinese frontier.

MRS. HODSON, widow of the late Principal of the Nizam's College, died of consumption on Thursday. The funeral took place on Friday morning.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has submitted the name of Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., to the Government of India as its representative to act on the British Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition in 1900. They have also nominated Sir Alexander Wilson as the representative of the Chamber to serve on the governing body of the Imperial Institute for the year ending July 1898.

THE proposed changes in the Civil Medical Administration of the Chin Hills, consequent on the substitution of the Military Police for troops in the Southern hills has now received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The appointment of a Civil Surgeon for the Chin Hills district who is to be stationed at Falam forms part of the scheme.

LAST week's famine returns show an increase of over 77,000 persons receiving relief, the total being 4,240,000. The greatest increase is in Central India, 49,900; Madras, 48,300; and Bengal, 12,000. The numbers in the Central Provinces have fallen by 24,300, in Hyderabad by 15,000 and in the North-West Provinces by 358.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India it is notified by the Madras Government that all congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of her attaining the 60th year of her reign will be forwarded to England, and that bodies and associations not desiring to present an address through a deputation to his Excellency the Governor can do so by forwarding it through the local Government to the Government of India.

THERE was some turmoil in the Cawnpore bazaar on Thursday owing to the refusal of the Kotwal to allow a Moharrum procession with elephants to pass through the *Chowk*. This caused a very bitter feeling among the Mahomedans, and it was thought advisable to call out the Highland Light Infantry and the 4th Bengal Cavalry to patrol the city as a precautionary measure. The prompt action of the authorities checked the incipient disorder, and what might have become a serious disturbance subsided quietly.

THE Crown Prince of Roumania is reported to be ill with typhoid fever, complicated by inflammation of the lungs.

PRINCESS INGEBORG, second daughter of the Crown Prince of Denmark, was betrothed, at the Castle of Bernstorff, to Prince Charles of Sweden and Norway. Prince Charles, third son of King Oscar, was born in 1861. Princess Ingeborg is nineteen.

IN the Spanish Senate on May 21 the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, struck Senior Comas, one of the Senators, a blow in the face. The incident is described as a "purely personal" one.

THE opera this season presents a most brilliant spectacle, so far as the audiences are concerned; "everybody," which means a portion of the upper ten thousand, is to be seen in the boxes. The cigrettes are worn so high now that they are becoming as great a nuisance in the stalls as the matinee hat. But the large butterflies of brilliants which are placed in front of them, mounted very light, with the antennæ in brilliants, are among the prettiest modes we have had for some time in mounting jewels. The low bodices are so much more graceful this year, as seen in the boxes, with the small becoming sleeves. There are few greater enjoyments in London than the opera; and it seems curious that in our day, when there are so many more thousands of people given up to amusement, we cannot support two opera-houses as we used to do twenty years ago. But there is this advantage—that society is concentrated on one spot. The boxes have been specially designed to frame a picture of fair women, and the stalls are comfortable, with plenty of space, and those who wish can greet their friends between the acts

THE Opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath persistently obstructed business on May 24 during a nine hours' sitting, the close of which was marked by scenes of unparalled violence and disorder. Scraps of written paper were thrown in the face of the President; inkstands (the *Daily Telegraph's* representative says) were hurled at his seat; unceasing cries of "Down with Polish management! Down with Polish Badeni! To Poland with him!" were accompanied by hisses and whistlings; and the members crowded with clenched fists round the Ministerial table, where Count Badeni sat, as pale as ashes.

AT the Meerut the Assizes a young man has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the attempted murder of his father. The criminal desired to avoid military service, under the law which exempts the sons of widows.

IT is believed in Hawaii that the United States Congress intends to abrogate the reciprocity treaty, and in that case, the island will be offered to Great Britain, in order to escape Japanese aggression. The Hawaiian deputation to London for the Jubilee festivities, will, it is said, undertake the negotiations.

THE Paris fire is now believed to have been the work of incendiaries. Russian medals are to be given to those who distinguished themselves in the work of rescue.

IN Berlin, on May 24, the trial was commenced of Heer von Tausch, the Commissioner of the secret police, and of Baron von Lutzow, a journalist, on charges of perjury and forgery. The prosecution arose out of the hearing of the Press libel case last December, when von Lutzow was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libelling Count Eulenburg and Baron von Marschall, the Imperial Foreign Secretary.

THE Parliamentary Commission on the French Navy has adopted the Ministerial proposal to assign 200,000,000 f. to new shipbuilding. Harbours of refuge are to be constructed at Corsica, Tunis, Dakar Martinique, Madagascar and Saigon.

THE pitcher has gone once too often to the spring, and with a terrible result, in the case of a Berlin shooting expert named Kruger, who shot all sorts of objects off his sister's head and out of her hand. He had with great success and amidst the applause of about 4,000 persons gone through several events in his programme when he began the well-known mirror shooting, firing backwards over his shoulder at an object, only the reflection of which he saw through the glass. He had already in this way (says the *Daily News'* correspondent) shot all sorts of objects out of his sister's hands and off her shoulders, and prepared for the so-called Tell shot—aiming at a glass ball placed on her head. For this purpose he loaded a cavalry pistol with a large ball cartridge, pointed the weapon backwards over his shoulder, and pulled the trigger. An awful scream told the result, the poor girl at the same moment falling to the ground. The ball had struck her in the mouth, and had passed out through the back of her neck. Indescribable excitement prevailed amongst the audience, and everybody tried to rush on to the stage, where the unhappy Kruger, the picture of despair, knelt by his dying sister. A surgeon was on the spot at once, but he could not save the young girl, who died a few minutes after the fatal shot had been fired.

MR. F. C. SELOUS, on May 22, went to Rugby School, and in the evening lectured upon "Travel and Adventure in South Africa" to the members of the school Natural History Society.—Mr. Selous said there was an old saying that the boy was father to the man, and he believed the part of life he led at Rugby—wandering about after birds' nests and investigating points of natural history—gave him a kind of fitness for the life of adventure he had led since for twenty-five years in the interior of Africa. When at school he did not distinguish himself very much in the ordinary way, and not being one of the sixth form he did not often come in contact with Dr. Temple—at least in a regular way. (Laughter.) He was sometimes introduced to him by a gamekeeper, and once he came very closely in contact with him. He was being pursued by a keeper, and on turning into the road came face to face with the doctor. There was nothing for it but to go for the hedge, with the result that he was captured and taken to the squire, who, on finding that that he was the boy who took the baron's eggs at Combe Abbey, said, "Why, you are the biggest poacher in the school." (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Selous had no doubt the squire flattered him, for there were perhaps other boys who were bigger poachers, but still he was a pretty good one. (Laughter.)

IT is expected that the office of Lady of the Bedchamber which has become vacant by the much-lamented death of the Dowager Duchess of Atholl will be offered by the Queen to the Duchess of Atholl and if her Grace declines, then the Countess Granville will probably be appointed. The place is worth £500 a year, with about six weeks of annual duty at Court.

A MOVEMENT in favour of a revival of the graceful dances of a statelier age having already declared itself in the United States, the home of the "Barn Dance" and the "Washington Post," it is more than likely that the reaction may extend to this country. The change, when it comes, should prove a welcome one. It remains to be seen, however, how the minuet, the pavone, and the gavotte will accommodate themselves to modern costume, and whether their resurrection will be accompanied by an attempt to revive the manners and speech of the more ceremonious ages to which they belonged.

ON May 22 a man named Louis, a foreigner, was charged before the Dover magistrate with stealing from Euston Station, London, a chest of plate, valued at £200, the property of Lord Rosmead. It was stated that the accused was arrested on the Ostend boat, with the chest in his possession, just as he was leaving for the Continent. He was handed over to the Metropolitan Police.

AN action for alleged libel brought by Mr. Abraham Kingdon against the *Times*, was before the Lord Chief Justice and a jury, on May 24. It was founded upon comments upon the plaintiff's conduct in Madagascar before that country was occupied by the French. The defendants had paid £500 into court, and the plaintiff's counsel said he would accept that in satisfaction of his claim, the defendants paying the costs. The plaintiffs having been sworn stated that the imputations against him were absolutely false. The jury were then discharged, and an order was made embodying the terms arranged.

THE Prince of Wales has (we learn from the *Daily Chronicle*) just been reminded of an amusing incident which occurred during his visit to Canada thirty-seven years ago. Among the shoals of addresses presented to him was one from the lumberers and raftsmen of the Ottawa Valley, which concluded with the words "Long may you remain the Prince of Wales." And this rather doubtful compliment was no slip of the pen, for when the foreman of the raftsmen was questioned on the subject, he declared that the address meant exactly what it said: "We are perfectly satisfied with the Queen, and want her to remain on the throne as long as she can." In view of the Queen's Jubilee this former raftsman, Mr. Alan Mason, wrote the other day to the Prince reminding him of the incident, and received the following reply:—"His Royal Highness perfectly remembers the incident to which you refer. His Royal Highness greatly appreciates and thanks you for your kind and loyal sentiments, and he will not fail to make them known to the Queen."

SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Mr. R. Price, and other members attended a private preliminary Conference at the House of Commons, on May 24, on the subject of taking measures to press upon the Government the desirableness of extending irrigation works in India as a preventive of famine.

MR. ARTHUR SHADWELL sends to the *Times* some interesting reminiscences taken from a letter written by his grandfather, Sir Lancelot Shadwell (who was Vice-Chancellor of England at the time and last holder of that office) of the Queen's accession. Sir Lancelot arrived in London on the morning of the King's death and found that a Privy Council was to meet at Kensington at eleven o'clock. He says: After some formal business we were then sworn in Privy Councillors and kissed the little Queen's hand: The Duke of Sussex told me the King was conscious to the last. Almost the last thing he did was to sign a pardon. On Sunday night he said he should get up in the morning and go through the day, and that was all he should do. When the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex kissed hands they also kissed their Sovereign's niece's cheek—i. e. the Duke of Cumberland kissed her really. She turned her cheek to the Duke of S., and he made a feint. I stood close behind her, and saw what took place. There was more heart in the real Tory kiss than in the Whig pretence. From this account, Mr. Shadwell remarks, it appears, that Wilkie's picture, which represents the Queen in a sort of high chair and several members of the Council seated, is more pictorial than accurate. Mr. Shadwell also cites the following account (dated November, 1839) by the same eye-witness of the scarcely less interesting Council at which Her Majesty declared her intention of marrying Prince Albert:—Some firmness is required when a young lady, in the presence of upwards of 100 men, no other lady being present, declares her intention of marrying some favoured youth. Yet the dear Queen has just now exhibited that firmness. . . . When we had arranged ourselves at and by the side of a long table, Her Majesty entered and sat down in a chair at the top of the table. She held a paper in her hand which she read, declaring her intention to marry Prince Albert. Her voice did not falter. But, as I observed to Lord Lansdowne, she read with a proper measure of feeling, for towards the end her hand shook so much that she could hardly hold the paper. When she had finished reading, Lord Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council, requested of Her Majesty that she would allow the paper to be printed. She handed it to him in silence and retired, and so did we. Nothing else was said or done. All the time the sun shone beautifully into the room.

## THE INDIAN MARINE.

Now that the retirement of Rear Admiral J. Hext, the invaluable Director of the Indian Marine, is drawing near, the question whether this coveted appointment is to be filled by an officer of the Royal Navy or from the Indian Marine is beginning to be the subject of some speculation. Precedent may be quoted in favour of a Naval officer; but the truth seems to be that there is no precedent in the matter. The post that was held by Rear-Admiral Bythesea, and which was abolished some considerable time before Captain Hext's office was created, was rather that of an Under-Secretary in the Military Department for the Marine Branch than executive head of a large service. The incumbent's head-quarters were not at Bombay but at Simla, and his position was that of an office adviser to the Government. Since 1882 the state of the case has altered entirely. Instead of one or two old boats for cable patching or survey work, the Government of India now possesses a fleet of ten or dozen vessels, a large establishment at Bombay which turns out a vast quantity of good work for Government and for the Royal Navy, and a service under its own rules and discipline. When the Government was setting about the creation of such a service it of course looked to have it organised by a Navy officer. Admiral Sir William Hewett, who was then Commander-in-Chief on the Indian Station, strongly recommended Captain J. Hext, who had just done excellent work in the Egyptian campaign, and Captain Hext was accordingly chosen. But, as we have seen, in the fifteen years that he has held charge of the Directorship a great deal has happened: and one of the changes of principal consequence that have come about is the existence of a body of some hundred officers—Commanders, Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants—who with some sixty Engineers make up the staff of the Royal Indian Marine, and are naturally beginning to think that the Directorship might very well be bestowed on one of their own number, and it does not need to be said that the feeling in a service that none of its members can ever rise to the chief command is not encouraging to zeal. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that the Director of the Indian Marine has to stand midway between the Naval authorities and the Government of India occupying a position where his personal influence and standing count for much. The Admiralty, as it is, is strangely but strongly jealous of the Indian Marine and if an officer of this service came to occupy the post of Director he might find himself confronted by forces of obstruction or opposition that would limit his usefulness both to the Department and to the Government of India, whereas an ex-Navy Director of Marine starts with half his battle won in his personal acquaintance and professional ties with the men at the Admiralty. Not that it is to be supposed that either this friendly connection will prevent them from having plenty to contend over or that the Naval associations of the Director will tempt him to leave the side of the Government of India and go over to that of his old service. Captain Hext, as his own evidence before the Welby Commission demonstrates, has been at continuous variance with the Admiralty ever since he took charge at Bombay, and he could not have stood up more stoutly for the Indian way of looking at questions in dispute if he had never been connected with the Royal Navy.—*Pioneer.*

## LORD G. HAMILTON, M.P., AND INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

THE Secretary of State for India has had his attention drawn by a correspondent to the statements made by four native gentlemen, delegates of the Indian National Congress, at a public meeting recently held at Lambeth, with a view to rousing the people of the United Kingdom to the perception of the grievances under which, it was alleged, the native population of India are suffering. The reply of the Secretary of State to the communication of his correspondent was as follows:—

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., May 21, 1897.—Dear Sir,—I regret not to have leisure to discuss at length the various topics raised in your letter of the 14th, but I would point out that there is nothing in the criticisms you mention which really touches the fundamental principle on which the Government of India is based. This principle is that the British authority is responsible for the protection of the country from external attack, and for the maintenance of internal order; and so long as this responsibility rests with the British authority it is impossible for any Government to take steps either as to frontier policy or the organisation of the internal administration of the country, which would be inconsistent with the discharge of its fundamental obligations. To withdraw the forces on the frontier or to introduce a system of representative government would be fatal to the external safety of the country and the maintenance of order internally. As to your special questions, I send the following answers:—1. The home charges represent the interest on the capital invested in India, the pensions, &c., of the officers who have given there lives to the service of India, and the value of such stores as cannot be procured in that country. It also includes the cost of the system of the home Government, established by the Act of 1858. Without British capital and without British officers in India, as we know it, would cease to exist. 2. As to India being the poorest country in the world as the results of the "salt and income taxation," it is sufficient to point out that, taking the present value of the rupee at 1s. 3d., the incidence of the salt tax per head of the population is 4½d. to 5d. per annum, and that out of a total revenue from taxation of about £18,500,000 (being at the rate of less than 1s. 7d. per head per annum), only £1,15½,000, or a little more than one penny per head is derived from income-tax, from which, moreover, the poorer classes are exempt. As a matter of fact, India, judged by the standard of other Asiatic countries, is not a poor country. For instance, the imports of gold on private account, and not for purposes of coinage during the last ten years, have averaged annually more than £2,500,000. 3. The reason why India pays for the cost of the home Government is, apart from questions of policy, that there is no reason why the taxpayer in this country should be called upon to bear this burden, while India is financially perfectly able to bear the charge herself. 4. As to the cost of lunatics charged to Indian revenues, I must point out that the net charge in 1896-7 was £24,000, and not £30,000, as you have been informed. I am unable to see why, if pensions are to be given, as I think they should be, to officers incapacitated for further duty by injuries or disease contracted during service in India, those whose disability takes the form of insanity should not receive a suitable provision. Under the present system lunatics are pensioned in the same way as all other officers invalided; but under the rule of the East India Company (which was abolished by the Act of 1858) special provision was made for lunatics, and the net charge of £46,000 mentioned above is incurred in fulfilling the engagements of the East India Company. In conclusion, I must express the opinion that it is useless to eulogise in the abstract the blessings of British rule in India, and then propose to destroy that which alone makes British rule possible and beneficent.—I am, yours faithfully (Signed) George Hamilton.

IT appears that Mr. Labouchere's famous letter to the *Gaulois* was printed only in the first edition of the paper, which was immediately suppressed, in order to make room for the second edition, which was absorbed by details of the fire and the death of the Duc d'Aumale. Only very few copies of the first edition were printed.

AT a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, Major Cotton in the chair, Dr. Robert Boxall said that owing to the competition of India, the Chinese are now importing large quantities of machinery, and great preparations are being made to produce teas of such fine character as will once more gain them something more than a foothold in the British market.

MINISTERIAL dinners in honour of Her Majesty's birthday were given, on Wednesday night, by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lords of Her Majesty's Household. The Persian Special Envoy was a guest of the Prime Minister. Late at night there was a reception at the Foreign Office. Lord George Hamilton's guests at the India office included:—The Thakur Saheb of Gondal, Earl of Onslow, Lord Wenlock, Lord Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj, Sir Pratab Singh, Bishop of Madras, Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Sir C. A. Turner, Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir J. B. Peile, Mr. F. C. Le Marchant, Sir J. L. Mackay, Sir D. Fitz-Patrick, General J. J. H. Gordon, General Sir J. Watson, Sir W. Ward, Sir H. Walpole, Rajah Ajib Singh Bahadur, Sir H. Waterfield, Major-General Sir O. Newmarch, Sir C. Bernard, Mr. C. S. Colvin, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Sir G. V. Fitzgerald, General Sir E. C. S. Williams, Mr. E. G. Buris, Mr. E. R. Cave-Browne, Mr. F. Danvers, Mr. W. Godsell, Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. A. Wilson, Sir G. Birdwood, Surgeon-Major-General W. R. Hooper, Colonel H. Protheroe, Colonel J. Pennycuick, Captain Mir Hashim Ali Khan, Resaldar-Major Sunayat Sing, Commandant Abdul Ganny, Commandant Govind Rao Matkar, Commandant Mirza Kurim Beg, Rai Bahadur Dhunpat Rai, Commandant Nand Singh, Commandant Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant Chatru Singh, Resaldar Abdul Majid Khan, Commandant Daud Khan, Commandant Nazir Khan, Resaldar-Major Didar Singh, Resaldar Kishan Singh, Resaldar Hara Singh, Resaldar Dhan Singh, Colonel H. Mellias, Major F. H. R. Drummond, Major J. G. Turner, Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, and Mr. Richmond Ritchie.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

### PEACE PROSPECTS.

### APPARENT DEADLOCK.

THE Ambassadors at Constantinople have been instructed to negotiate a peace between Greece and Turkey on the following bases:—(1) To admit only a strategic rectification of the frontier; (2) To admit the principle of a war indemnity, the precise amount not being fixed; (3) To refuse the abolition of the capitulations; (4) To agree to the conclusion of an extradition treaty. These conditions, which were embodied in a Collective Note handed to the

## THE FAMINE.

### PERMANENT PREVENTIVES OF FAMINE.

AFTER all, the main safeguard against famine is the movement of the people from the congested centres to unoccupied tracts within the Indian Empire itself. That such unoccupied tracts exist on a large scale forms, perhaps, the most prominent feature of the economic geography of India. The agricultural returns yearly presented to Parliament, and dealing with 540 million acres within the British provinces, show that less than half this area is actually cropped or in current fallow. Of the uncultivated balance, no fewer than 100 million of acres are returned as "available for cultivation," exclusive of the vast provinces of lower Bengal, for which the return is not given. Broadly speaking, and first of all setting aside 62 millions of acres for forests, not one-half of the soil of British India is under cultivation, and of the uncropped land 100 million acres are officially returned as available for tillage.

While on the one hand this vast area lies waiting for cultivators, the congestion of the cultivators in districts but a few hundred miles off is almost beyond the European imagination. Tens of millions of husbandmen are jammed together at a rate exceeding 700 to the square mile. In the single province of Behar, where the pressure is perhaps most keenly felt, the Government of India declared:—"It is believed that 40 per cent. of a population of 15,313,359 are in a state of a agricultural degradation." At first sight it would appear that the remedy for this overcrowding lay ready to the hands of the Government, and that the only question is, why have not the Government long ago availed themselves of it? How comes it that, with 100 millions of measured acres waiting for cultivators, this misery has been allowed to arise, and is allowed to continue? With what truth can the Indian authorities affirm that they have done all that lies in their power to avert famine while they leave unremedied a state of things that forms a perpetual provocative of famine, and for which an obvious remedy seems to have been provided by nature?

One Indian statesman after another has asked himself this question, and one Indian Viceroy after another has sought an answer to it. Perhaps the Viceroy who came nearest to the truth was Lord Dufferin. In 1888 he directed a careful inquiry to be made into the agricultural condition of every province of India with a view to ascertaining, district by district, what areas were overcrowded, what areas were underpeopled, and what means existed or could be created for conveying the population from the former to the latter. He embodied the results in a despatch to the Secretary of State, which, with its subsidiary evidence, covers 54 printed pages, large octavo. It cannot be said that any solution of the problem is to be found in this document. The magnitude of the evil and the necessity for action are insisted on, previous efforts by the Government and by private firms or persons are passed under review, but the net conclusion is that private enterprise will effect the movement of the people only on a small scale and that the difficulties in the way of State-conducted migrations on a great scale are almost insuperable. Those difficulties are the old-standing difficulties with which all previous Viceroys have recoiled—the hereditary aversion of the Indian husbandmen to abandon their homes, and the worthlessness as cultivators of the only classes who were willing to go; the impossibility of working State migrations without oppression by underlings; a widespread sense of unrest, and possibly a grievous mortality, among the masses of people induced, or compelled, to leave their native districts. The despatch is a most interesting state as an historical record or as an economic disquisition, left the question pretty much where it stood before.

As long as it continues to be discussed by the revenue department, and in the spirit which normally guides that department, little progress seems likely. But the lesson of the present famine has seriously impressed the great landholders in Bengal and of the leaders of the European community that it ought no longer to be discussed in that spirit. The Maharaja of Darbhanga, as representing the nobles of Bengal in the Legislature, and the Hon. Mr. Playfair as representing the British mercantile enterprise expressed their conviction that the time had come to take action, and that action was now possible. They declared their belief that capital was forthcoming in India for the reclamation of waste or half-occupied districts, and for the movement of the population to such underpeopled tracts. But they plainly stated that the Government, if it is to enlist this co-operation of capital, must grant adequate terms. Chief among those terms is fixity of tenure. As long as the Government looks at the matter with one eye to the immediate relief which it may obtain from the population from the congested centres and with the other eye to future pecuniary gain from the transaction capitalists stand aside. They regard the risks and difficulties as too great and the prospective profits as too uncertain. If the Government is willing to face the risks and difficulties, let it do so. But if it shrinks from the risks and difficulties, as it has hitherto done, it must come to terms with those who are willing to face them. That is the gist of the speeches of the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Mr. Playfair in the Viceroy's Council. Fair terms and fixity of tenure are the first essentials to any practical action; nor are those terms likely to be conceded so long as the Government tries to combine present relief to its overcrowded people with future gains to itself.

A similar hindrance impedes even the channels of migration which private enterprise has already opened up. Since India passed to the Crown the tea planters have at their own cost brought millions of labourers from the districts in which the struggle for life is hardest to the districts still waiting for cultivators. These migrations to the more distant province of Assam are conducted under Government supervision with a view to securing the good treatment of the labourers during their contracted period of service. But apart from this, even such migrations a steady stream of population has been opened up, and is kept in perpetual motion, by the tea planters in North-Eastern Bengal without the help of legislative enactments or any action of the Government. An aggregate of many millions of people have thus during the past 40 years been provided with work and food, and turned into valuable producers by the unaided efforts of capitalists. "The whole history," writes the Government officer in charge of Darjiling, "is a case of general reclamation"; and two thirds of the population are returned as immigrants, or descendants of immigrants since 1835.

The colonization of the great tract of the Dooars, stretching from the base of the Himalayas, affords a still more striking example of how an empty wilderness acquired by the British Government in our own times has been peopled by British capitalists. But for the grudging policy of the Government, always with one eye to the relief of its congested districts and with the other eye to what it can itself make by the transaction, these movements towards North-Eastern Bengal would, it is said, have taken place on even a larger scale. The tea planters complain that when once the Government has got them it throws every sort of expense upon them. There must always be a question as to how far the Government should expend the money of the general taxpayer in opening up a new district, and what proportion of the cost should be thrown upon the local settlers, who will in a special measure gain by its being opened up. This equation the planters have proved willing to work out in a liberal spirit.

Nor has the Government of Bengal shrunk from its responsibilities. But every year the Supreme Government of India swoops down upon it for a forced levy of money, and many useful works have to be suspended. The planters of North-Eastern Bengal, for example, made a sort of test case of the Nagarkatta Road. The Indian Tea Association, representing the largest industrial interest conducted by British capital in the Indian Empire, pointed out to the Bengal Government the urgent necessity for protecting this important line of communication from floods, and the local estates offered to contribute to the cost. After full consideration, and letters from the representative bodies in our own columns, the Bengal Government formulated a scheme for dealing with the whole question of communication in the district, a scheme cordially adopted by the tea-planters, who proffered substantial aid. As a matter of fact, the Nagarkata road alone takes off 20,000 labourers a year from the congested districts of Bengal and provides them with comfortable homes on the tea plantations. But the time for the quinquennial levy from the local revenues has come, when, to repeat the words of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "the provincial sheep is summarily thrown on its back, close clipped and shorn of its wool, and turned out to shiver till its fleece grows again." The result in this particular instance, which the Indian tea industry has taken as a test case, is that the chief district officer frankly tells the planters there is no money for the urgently necessary work, adding in a friendly spirit:—"Under these circumstances if the whole thing carries away, you will be completely cut off and I would advise your providing against such a contingency by getting a ferry-boat beforehand." Naturally the representative body of the Indian tea industry has again addressed the Government of Bengal. Nor is it likely that so serious an administrator as Sir Alexander Mackenzie will refuse to listen to the protest. But the case is merely an example of how the free migrations of the people are impeded, and the action of British capital as a preventive of famine is checked, by a faulty system of finance. We cannot be surprised if complaints are made that the Indian Government has not done all that may be fairly expected of it in helping its overcrowded peoples to better themselves. While on the one hand free emigration of Indians to South-Eastern Africa is denounced by the European colonists of Natal as an infringement of their race privileges, the free migration of the Indians within India itself is impeded by want of communications, and by neglect to maintain what are in a special sense emigrant roads.—*Times.*

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. 1s bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

## INDIA AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE Queen has so many inspections, receptions, and other formal functions during the Jubilee week that it has been found necessary (says the *World*) to postpone the Buckingham Palace garden party from Wednesday, June 23, until Monday the 28th. On Wednesday the Queen is to hold two Courts at Buckingham Palace, one for the Houses of Parliament, and the other for the Mayors and Provosts, and in the evening Her Majesty will return to Windsor. The result of the change of programme will be that the Queen will pay an additional visit to London, as Her Majesty is to come up from Windsor for two hours on Monday afternoon for the garden party. The dates of the State Ball and State Concert are not yet positively fixed, but the Queen's great banquet at Windsor (in St. George's Hall) will take place on Friday, the 25th, and most of the Royalties from abroad are to sleep at the Castle on that night, proceeding direct from Windsor to Portsmouth on Saturday morning for the naval review at Spithead.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington, dated May 23, says:—"At the opening of the sitting of the Senate to-day Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, delivered an eloquent invocation in reference to the near approach of the Queen's Jubilee, alluding to the long and illustrious reign of the gracious lady Queen Victoria, whose character as a wife and a mother as well as a Sovereign had enshrined her in the hearts and the reverence of all true-hearted men and women over the world. May her last days, he concluded, be the best and happiest of her life."

The King of Portugal will be represented at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations by his brother, the Duke of Oporto.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy arrived in London, on May 21, from Bombay for the record reign celebrations. He comes in a semi-private capacity as the head and official representative of the Bombay Parsees. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jejeebhoy, and his nephew and niece. Upon the platform to welcome the travellers were Sir Gerald Seymour Fitz Gerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India; Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., Dr. Kapada, Mr. E. M. Setts, Sir George Birdwood, of the India Office; Mr. Moola, Mr. de Byramjee, Mr. Justice Jardine (late of the High Court of Bombay), Mr. D. Naoroji, Mr. Boyce, Surgeon-General Webb, of the Bombay Army, Professor Nalgaum Wala, from Poona, and a large number of representatives of the Parsee firms trading in the City, together with many European friends and acquaintances.

The steam-ship Britannia, which arrived at Plymouth on May 21 from Bombay, had on board the representatives of the natives States of India who are to form part of the guard of honour of the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration next month. The party reached the Royal Albert Dock on May 22. Amongst those awaiting their arrival were Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Colonel Melliss (who came to England from India in advance in order to make arrangements), Major Turner, General J. J. H. Gordon (a member of the Council of India), and Colonel Protheroe (Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office). As soon as the gangway was lowered Sir Gerald Fitzgerald and those with him went on board, and the visitors were presented to them. Major Drummond (11th Bengal Lancers) was in charge of the military members of the party. The visitors left the dock siding by special train for Liverpool-street, whose carriages were waiting for them.

The following officers of the Imperial Service Troops visiting England for the Diamond Jubilee were presented to the Prince of Wales on May 26 at Marlborough House:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratab Singh, K.C.S.I (A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), Regent of Jodhpur; Captain Mir Hashim Ali Khan, Imperial Service Troops, Hyderabad; Risaldar-Major Sunayat Singh, relation of his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; Commandant Abdul Ganny, Imperial Service Troops, Gwalior; Commandant Govind Rao Malkar, Imperial Service Troops, Indore; Commandant Mirza Kurim Beg, Imperial Service Troops, Bhopal; Rai Bahadur Dhunpat Rai, Imperial Service Troops, Jeypore; Commandant Nand Singh, Imperial Service Troops, Patiala; Commandant Rai Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Imperial Service Camel Corps, Bikanir; Commandant Chatra Singh, Imperial Service Troops, Bhartpur; Risaldar Abdul Majid Khan, Imperial Service Troops, Bahawalpur; Commandant Daud Khan, Imperial Service Troops, Ulwar; Commandant Nazir Khan, Imperial Service Troops, Rampur; Resaldar-Major Didar Singh, Imperial Service Troops, Sind; Resaldar-Major Kishan Singh, Imperial Service Troops, Nabha; Resaldar Hara Singh, Imperial Service Troops, Kapurthala; Resaldar Inan Singh, relation of the Ruling Family of Bhaunagar; Colonel Melliss, Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops in India; and Major Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers.

The India Office has now received a full list of the special native officers who are on their way to England from India to represent the native regular cavalry of that Empire. The men are, it is announced, all picked for their smartness, and will make a most brilliant adjunct to the Queen's procession alongside of their allies, the representatives of the Imperial Service Corps of the native Princes of India. They will arrive in the Caledonia about Saturday week, and their names and regiments are as follow:—

Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan, Viceroy's body-guard, from Shahjahanpur; Risaldar Nadir Khan, 9th Bengal Lancers, Peshawar District; Risaldar-Major Khan Bahadur, 10th Bengal Lancers, Jhelum District; Risaldar Gurdatt Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Firozpur District; Risaldar-Major Sher Singh, 13 Bengal Lancers, Lahore District; Risaldar-Major Hukam Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Rawal Pindi District; Risaldar-Major Izat Khan, 17 Bengal Cavalry Trans-Frontier; Risaldar-Major Kesar Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Amritsal District; Risaldar-Major Ali Ahmad Khan, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Rai Bareli; Risaldar-Major Mangal Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Ludhiana District; Risaldar Kaddam Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Jamrud; Risaldar-Major Sayyid Abdul Aziz, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Bareli; Risaldar Net Ram, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Rhotak; Risaldar Makbul Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry, Rhotak; Subadar Muhammed Beg, 1st Madras Lancers, Bangalore; Risaldar Jahangir Khan, First Bombay Lancers, Ulwar; Risaldar-Major Muhammad Umar Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Peshawar; Risaldar-Major Faiz Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, Alwar; Risaldar Mir Kaidar Shah Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers, Karnal; Risaldar-Major Husain Khan, 2nd Lancers, Haidarabad Contingent, Islampur (Jaipur State); Risaldar-Major Mihrab Ali Khan, 3rd Lancers, Haidarabad Contingent, Tilhar, Shahjahanpur District; and Risaldar-Major Baha-ud-din Khan, 1st Central India Horse.

Chang Yin-huan, the Special Envoy sent by the Emperor of China, arrived at Southampton, on May 26. Mr. J. D. Campbell, C. M. G., Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, together with a number of members of the Chinese Legation, was present, as were the Mayor, the ex-Mayor, and several officials of the Corporation. The Envoy is accompanied by fourteen secretaries and attaches, and is attended by six servants. Among the staff are Liang (First Secretary), Chun of Ting (Second Secretary), Tseng King East (a son of the late Marquis Tseng), Koo Kangmin, Yui Ting Son, Chun Chao Shang, Ma Ting Liang, Liu Pao Shen, Hsu Pang, Yen Ching Shoo, and Dr. Tsao. Yesterday the Ambassador with his suite travelled to London. At Waterloo his Excellency was met by Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese representative in England, and also the members of the staff of the Legation, including Sir Halliday Macartney, and by Colonel the Hon. Sir W. J. Colville, representing the Queen. The Special Envoy drove in a Royal carriage to the Hotel Cecil, private carriages conveying the staff. At the hotel a suite of twenty rooms has been retained for the Queen's guest.

Nasr El Mulk, the special ambassador from Persia, with suite, arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on May 25 and was entertained by Colonel Clayton, R.A., on behalf of Major-General Butler. He left for Balmoral yesterday with presents for the Queen.

## STATE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has just been issued containing correspondence relating to the appointment of qualified natives in certain posts in the educational and other departments of the Government of India hitherto held by Europeans. The Government of India, in a despatch dated No. 33, 1892, requested, on behalf of the Government of Madras sanction for the appointment, in succession to Dr. Oppert, of Dr. Hultzsch, a European, to the graded educational service as Professor of Sanskrit in the Madras Presidency College, and the assignment to him of the duties of Government epigraphist with an addition to his emoluments of a local allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. Lord Kimberley in his reply dated March 9, 1893, overruled this proposal, though he was prepared to sanction Dr. Hultzsch's appointment, on somewhat modified terms, if no native of India fitted for the post could be found. The result was that M. R. Ry. Mittadar Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., was appointed to succeed Dr. Oppert. A second case is that of Dr. Theodore Bloch, of Leipzig. On Feb. 23, 1893, the Government of India endorsed and forwarded a letter from the trustees of the Indian Museum proposing Dr. Blouch for the post of first assistant to the superintendent. Lord George Hamilton, in his reply dated May 14, 1893, accepted the recommendation, but added that in his opinion the post might appropriately be filled by a qualified native of India. He desired that in future the policy of Lord Kimberley in the case of Dr. Hultzsch should be followed wherever possible, and that candidates for all such appointments should, in the first instance, be sought among graduates of the Indian Universities who have attracted attention by their attainments in any department of Oriental Scholarship and learning.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 25, Mr. Smith asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the great suffering caused by the Indian famine, and the serious questions raised by it as regarded the future administration of India, the Government would bring the Indian Budget before the House at a time when a full attendance of members might be obtained.—Mr. Balfour: The hon. gentleman is aware that the sympathy felt in this House with the sufferings of the people of India is very great, but I do not think that would necessarily produce a large audience for the discussion of the Indian Budget, whatever were the time of year selected for the debate. I believe we have an example of the Indian Budget being discussed in June, and the audience was not greater then than it is when the Budget is taken at the usual time.

### THE BLACK WATCH AT SUBATAU.

Replying to Colonel Wyndham Murray, Lord G. Hamilton said: A fresh outbreak of enteric fever has, I regret to say, occurred among the Black Watch, which arrived at Subathu on March 24 last. A telegram from the Viceroy, dated May 23, states that eighteen cases have occurred, fourteen of which, however, are believed to have been contracted on the march up from the plains. Two cases have resulted fatally. Every possible sanitary precaution has been taken, and a thorough bacteriological examination into the cause of the disease is being made. A scheme for improving the permanent water supply, involving the acquisition of land and springs, is being carried out; meanwhile the laying of a temporary pipe is nearly completed. Subathu, which is 4500ft. above the sea, has a good climate, and is not usually unhealthy.

### THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

In reply to Captain Pirie, Lord G. Hamilton yesterday said: The selection of officers for staff employ in India is vested in the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and I am confident that in making such selection these authorities weigh carefully the merits and qualifications of all candidates, and that due weight is given to the possession of a Staff College certificate. I see no reason to interfere with their discretion or to alter the Indian Army Regulations, which on this subject are substantially the same as the Queen's Regulations.

### THE STATE OF JHALAWAR.

Mr. W. Jones asked the Secretary of State for India whether 200 rifles and fifty sabres of the Dholi Irregular Force had been ordered to Jhalrapatan in view of the unsettled condition of the State of Jhalawar; and whether, seeing that the unrest which this force intended to deal with was the result of the long period of uncertainty as to the future government of the State, he would consider the advisability of restoring His Highness the late Maharaja Rana to the Gadi, with limited powers and an experienced political agent.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no official information as to the movement of troops to which the question refers, but assuming that such a movement of troops has occurred I cannot admit the hon. member's view as to its cause. As regards the restoration of the Maharaja Rana, I informed the hon. member on July 21 last year that the decision of the Government of India was final, and I see no reason for altering the view that I then expressed.—Mr. Parker Smith: Arising out of this, I wish to ask the Secretary of State for India a question of which I have given private notice—whether, in view of the misconduct of the late Maharaja Rana and the failure of heirs, he is not prepared to terminate the uncertainty by restoring Jhalawar to the original parent State of Kota; and whether such action would not be most in accordance with Rajput customs and the desires of Rajputs.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is true that the greater part of Jhala was part of Kotah, and was ceded on the condition that in the event of the failure of heirs it should lapse to Kotah. Such an arrangement would be in accordance with treaty obligation and no, I believe, repugnant to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants.

On the motion of Mr. Ritchie, a bill to legalise the use of Weights and Measures on the Metric System was read a first time.—In Committee on the Workman's Compensation Bill an agreement was come to that the question of the time within which notice of accident shall be given in order that proceedings for compensation shall be maintainable.—It was agreed, on the motions of Mr. Ascroft, that the Registrar of Friendly Societies, before sanctioning a contracting-out scheme, should ascertain the views of the workmen as well of those of the employers; and no scheme is to be certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of hiring.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr R P Dawhurst, BCS | Lt-Col H C Westmoreland |
| Mr W B Thomson, BCS | Lt-Col H Melliss |
| Mr W R Green, B | Lt-Col J H Newill |
| Mr H C A Goodall, B | Major J G Hunter |
| Mr H B Becket, B | Major F H R Drummond |
| Mr W R K Howard, B | Capt J W H Eckford |
| Mr R H Greenstreet, B | Capt N Kirby |
| Mr A L V Ewbank, B | Capt C P W Pirie |
| Mr C R Wilson, B | Capt U W Evans |
| Mr H M O'Kelly, B | Lieut R W W Gordon |
| Mr D Witt, B | Lieut W C Scott |
| Col J E Sandeman | Lieut C E Thornton |
| Col A H Turner | Lieut E W A Firth |
| Col C H Chatterton, CIE | Lieut O B Thornhill |
| Lt-Col R K Tevarsham | Sec Lieut R A Carpenter |
| Lt-Col M Martin | Surg-Lt-Col J Backhouse |
| Lt-Col D E Gouldsbury | Surg-Capt E A W Hall |
| Lt-Col M E H O Welch | Asst-Surg P S Blaker |

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J Pearse, B, 3mos | mos |
| Mr E H Broadhead, B, 3 mos | Lieut L J Chapman, B, 10 days |
| Mr W J Clear, B, 2 mos | Lieut F V L Pritchard, B, 6 mos |
| Capt R W Nicholson, till June 25 | Condr H S Black, RIM, 4 days |
| Capt A L Swainson, 3, 6 | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr E P Closs, B | Lieut S Clay |
| Lieut R H West | Lieut L J Chapman |

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian staff corps.—To be Captain.—Lieut. H. K. MacGeorge.—To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. F. E. Coningham, from the Border Regt.—Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—D. I. M. Macaulay, P. B. Sangster, D. W. H. Humphreys, J. G. Griffith, and M. Synge.

Indian [subordinate medical department.—To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—First-Class Assistant-Surgeon J. Davis, Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the following officer from the half-pay list to the effective list:—

Indian staff corps.—Lieut A. S. Hamilton.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian staff Corps.—Majors W. E. Evans-Gordon and S. M. Congreve Schneider.

Madras Cavalry.—Major-Gen. H. R. Hope, C. B.

Madras Infantry.—Col. A. Chaplin.

Indian Medical Service.—Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col. H. Johnstone, M.D., Bengal Establishment; Surg-Lieut-Cols. A. K. Stewart, E. W. Young, Bombay Establishment; and Surg-Major D. F. Dymott, Madras Establishment.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Major.—W. Fearn, Bombay Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Capt. E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regt., a Deputy-Assistant-General, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General of a command, vice Major A. H. B. Cavaye appointed Assistant Military Secretary and A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, Madras, Capt. W. S. Banks, Dorsetshire Regt., a Station Staff Officer, First Class, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Capt. Reay.

Erratum.—The surname of Lieut. A. Mullaly, I.C.S., whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 23, 1897, is as now instated, and not as given in that Gazette.—*London Gazette.*

AT the last sitting of the Indian Expenditure Commission at the India Office, Lord Welby presiding, Mr. Subramaniya Iyer, gave further evidence. In response to the chairman, he admitted that during the last fifteen years about £17,500,000 had been spent for famine relief, but he contended that certain taxes were set apart for famine and that they produced more than was actually spent to prevent people from starving. Asked if the Government of India considered that £1,500,000 per annum could not be usefully spent for famine purposes whether they should still be forced to spend it, witness replied that they should not, but that they should remit the taxes; or, if that were not possible, then they should give the money to benefit the class of people for whom it was intended. He thought the construction of railways was only one means of improving the condition of the people. There was an impression that the famine destroyed more people twenty years after the introduction of railways than before. There was more suffering because of the want of transport of food, but it was confined to a smaller area.—The Commissioners will proceed to consider their report.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

### MISS SHAW AND RHODESIAN POLICY.

### MR. LABOUCHERE'S APOLOGY.

THERE was a large attendance when the Committee met on Tuesday (May 25), and for the first time the proceedings were graced by the presence of ladies, Miss Flora Shaw and her sister being the centre of an animated group during the long wait before the public proceedings began. The Committee entered the room an hour late, when the Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Labouchere, who occupied his usual seat:—

5, Old Palace yard, May 24.—Dear Mr. Chairman,—When Mr. Harris was under examination on Friday last, I asked him the following question:—"You never heard of any syndicate as being formed or contemplated to be formed in regard to the sale of the shares of the South Africa Chartered Company?" Mr. Harris replied: "I am glad you put that question to me, because you have specifically alluded to me in a speech and quoted my name. I have waited some time to give you an opportunity of doing what you say you can do—prove it. If the Committee will allow me I will read what Mr. Labouchere said about me. It is in a speech in the House of Commons on May 8, 1896:—'I was told, and I believed that when the Committee, to which the right hon. gentleman had alluded, was established it would be proved that Mr. Beit, Dr. Rutherford Harris, and several other gentlemen of that kidney met together in the City. They considered that although they might eventually gain by having hold of this portion of the Transvaal, undoubtedly the first effect of a raid there would be that there would be a heavy fall in all the shares of the South African market. They therefore all confederated together and employed a gentleman to sell for them what was called in the City an enormous "bear" in these securities in order that they might gain. But there was a little coldness among these gentlemen themselves, because, although they had all agreed to sell on a joint account, it was found that the wily Dr. Rutherford Harris had anticipated them and quietly effected a little sale of 10 000 shares for himself before the fall. Why, there was not even honour among thieves!' Sir, I wish to ask you to call upon Mr. Labouchere to justify that statement, which is absolutely false, absolutely untrue, and, I will add, maliciously untrue, because he never had any proof of it, and has not to this day." I certainly should have put this specific statement in the House of Commons had I not only believed that it was true, but that I could prove it, for apart from any question of fair dealing, it can hardly be supposed that the most foolish member would offer to prove before a Committee of the House that was about to be appointed a definite and specific charge without being himself convinced that he had evidence to substantiate it. I was given, by a gentleman, of high position and large business experience, and entirely unconnected with me politically, the statement together with the evidence on which it was based. I closely scrutinised this evidence and fully discussed the matter with my informant, and I came to the conclusion that the evidence was ample. I asked him whether I could make the statement public, and he said that I could. I therefore did so, believing that if denied it would be substantiated by the witnesses there by named. I find, however, that his objects to coming forward himself as a witness, or to my calling the persons whose names he mentioned, because no consideration, he is of opinion that he might be blamed for disclosing to me what he might be held to have learned himself in confidence. Under these circumstances my course is clear. I withdraw in the fullest and most unqualified manner the allegation that I made against Mr. Harris. He asked me to apologise to him for having made it in the House of Commons if not prepared to prove it. I consider this demand was just and legitimate. I, therefore do so. In stating what led me to make it, I do not wish it to be supposed that I am suggesting that there was any foundation for the charge, however strongly I myself may have believed it, when I spoke in the heat of excitement of these matters; and I treat evidence that is not forthcoming as non-existent. I accept fully Mr. Harris's denial on oath. There was unquestionably heavy selling of South African securities before the raid, but beyond this statement in regard to the syndicate I have no sort of evidence that Dr. Harris was a party to these sales. I am not in the habit of withdrawing, or indeed of reading, any speeches that I make in the House of Commons. I was surprised when Dr. Harris read the extract from my speech in the House of May 8, 1896 to learn that I had been reported as saying that Mr. Beit was concerned in the syndicate. If I did so, it was due to my substituting one name for another by a slip of the tongue, which I never heard Mr. Beit's name mentioned in connection with. I take the earliest opportunity to say this in justice to him, and had the report of my speech come before my notice I should have done so then. Mr. Harris subsequently read to the Committee the following extract from a letter of mine to the *Gaulois*:—"Investigation has proved that the prime movers in this conspiracy were persons who had already fleeced the investing public by the enormous commissions and bonuses which they are over-capitalised and many of which are absolutely rotten; and the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal were only a pretext to enable these marauders still further to rob the investing public. They had still influence with certain journals, and with ladies and gentlemen in society whom they used as their touts, but all right-thinking men regard them as dangerous and discredited financial sharks masquerading as patriots ready to sell out their country if they can advance their own sordid interests." I gather from his observations to the Committee on this letter that he is under the impression that I was basing these remarks upon the special charge in regard to the syndicate to which I have already referred. This was not so. I meant that investigation—and was in no way referring to that of the Committee, where these questions have not yet been touched—has proved that the investing public has been fleeced by the prime movers in the raid having promoted companies of the character that I describe in the extract, and that the raid was due to a desire to continue the game. The first is a question of fact; the second is an inference deduced from facts. As a personal opinion, I hold that the more possible account of the conduct of wealth and engaged in speculative ventures in South Africa, having contributed their own money and the moneys of the companies in which they were leading spirits, to promote a revolution in Johannesburg, which was to be the signal for the entrance into the Transvaal of the forces of a commercial company. In writing to the *Gaulois* a letter dealing with many questions that the editor had done me the honour to ask me, I had no thought, when supplying me to his question whether or not likely to arise between us and the Transvaal, of Mr. Harris, who was not one of the prime movers of the raid, but an employe of the Chartered Company carrying out the instructions of his superiors.—Yours faithfully, H. Labouchere.—The Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P."

Mr. Wyndham: Upon that, Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that Mr. Labouchere be called as a witness before this Committee.—The Chairman: Then we must clear the room, or perhaps you will move it at the end of the proceedings.—Mr. Wyndham: If that is more convenient, it being thoroughly understood that, if I defer it at this moment, I do not waive my right to move it.—The Chairman: Quite so.

### MR. HAWKSLEY AND THE MISSING TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Hawksley was then called and examined by the Chairman.

You were ordered by the Committee to produce certain telegrams?—Yes.

Do you produce them?—I have availed myself, sir, of the permission the Committee was last Friday good enough to afford me, and have considered the call made upon me to produce the copies of cablegrams that passed between London and Cape Town in the latter half of 1895, and which copies were sent by me to the Colonial Office in June last. In answer to the question you put to me, I beg to say that I have those copies in my possession, but they are under the control of Mr. Rhodes. If the committee will refer to the examination of Mr. Rhodes by Sir William Harcourt on Feb. 19 last they will see that Mr. Rhodes was questioned on the subject of these cables. Sir William Harcourt said, "I observe that Mr. Stevens says that there are a great number of telegrams that passed at this time that were not put in at the cape inquiry because they were in England with Dr. Harris. Now, have you any objection to these telegrams being produced?" Mr. Rhodes said, "Telegrams or cables?" and Sir W. Harcourt's next question was: "Cables, if you call them so. Have you any objection to these cables being produced?" Mr. Rhodes: "I consider they were of a confidential nature, and should not be produced." Sir W. Harcourt asked a further question and Mr. Rhodes replied: That is the view I take of it—that they were confidential and I do object to their being produced." These answers were accepted, and, although Mr. Rhodes was under examination on four subsequent days, and answered in all 2121 questions, he was not asked to give up those copies, nor was an order to produce them served upon him. He returned to South Africa on April 3, assuming, as I submit he was entitled to do, that his position, thus recognised by the Committee, would be maintained, and having given me precise instructions not to disclose these confidential communications. He considered they were as safe with me as they would have been had he taken them to South Africa. I feel that I have, in these circumstances, no option but to respectfully decline to produce the copies of the cables. It is my simple duty, and, accordingly, while I am here in response to your summons, I have not brought the documents with me. I have also permission to add that I exceedingly regret that this controversy has arisen, and beg the Committee to believe that it is extremely distasteful to me, as a professional man, to find myself bound thus publicly to assert what I conceive to be my clients' rights, applicable no less to the custody of documents than to oral communications.

I think that when you were here last Friday you desired to communicate with Mr. Rhodes. I put this question to you then:—"The Committee wish me to hail upon you to produce them. I understand you wish to communicate with Mr. Rhodes." You said, "I should like to consider it if you will allow me. I have not got them with me, of course, and therefore, they cannot be dealt with to-day. If you will allow me to come before you on Tuesday." I then said, "Yes, of course. I need not point out to you that, supposing you fail to get permission to produce them, the next step will be for the Committee to make an order for the production of the documents, and, therefore, perhaps it will be better if we give you until Tuesday to reply. In the meantime, no doubt, you will get with the Court an order to produce them." I ask you now, have you communicated with Mr. Rhodes?—In point of fact I sent a telegram to Mr. Rhodes to which I have had no reply. I considered that the precise instructions I received from Mr. Rhodes before he left England made it unnecessary for me to communicate with him, but still I felt that, as the question of communicating with Mr. Rhodes had been raised, I should see him a cable to which, as I have said, I have not yet had any reply.

Questioned by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Hawksley said that when Mr. Rhodes was in England in 1897 he told me that the cablegrams which he had received from England in the latter part of 1895, which had been considered by him and communicated by him to others. Witness advised Mr. Rhodes that the Colonial Office should be informed of the purport of all the telegrams, and Mr. Rhodes authorised him to do so. Witness sent the same day to the Colonial Office and was Mr. Fairfield, telling him what had been done with regard to the telegrams in South Africa. Mr. Fairfield said he would think the matter over. Witness received a letter from him the same night or the next morning saying that he had made a statement to Sir Robert Meade who thought that the communication ought to be made to Mr. Chamberlain, and that he had spoken to the Colonial Secretary. Witness had a copy of the letter, and might, perhaps, be allowed to read it. Mr. Hawksley then read the letter as follows:—"(Confidential.) Colonial Office, Feb. 4, 1897. My dear Hawksley,—I told Meade of our conversation, and he said we must at once tell Mr. Chamberlain. We did so, and he requests that you will ask your various clients who have sent telegrams about him or his office to send copies to me through you. He does not realise saying anything about the insurrection which was supposed to be impending which he would greatly care about if it became public, but he would like to know as a preliminary matter what it is he and we are supposed to have said. Perhaps, also, you could tell me how much of what was sent from here reached Africa, or whatever number it was, and, if so, whether it was in substance or in words. Yours truly, E. Fairfield. P. S.—Perhaps you will come and see me with the copies.—E. F."

The Chairman: What is meant by "the five"?—Witness: I cannot call to mind; I must have said several people half-a-dozen, or whatever number it was. That must have been it. I wrote to him on the following day as follows:—Feb. 5, 1897. My dear Fairfield,—I thought I had better follow your examination up and so told Rhodes of my talks with you. I have not seen Grey, but shall do so to-morrow. Grey, I understand, has never cabled anything to South Africa, and this information given to the people in Johannesburg had all been oral. I think, therefore, perhaps enough has been done, and we may leave matters at this point. Mr. C. knows what I know, and can shape his course with this knowledge. You know, and I do not, what has passed between the High Commissioner, or his secretary, and the Colonial Office. As I hope I made clear to you there is not the slightest intention

fa[illegible]ey never allowed you to know or to believe that in fact the insurrection was being promoted by Mr. Rhodes?—I had no information of that sort at all. I was going entirely on my own knowledge of the previous intentions of Johannesburg to rise, and my knowledge of the people.

And you had no knowledge from Dr. Harris, or from the people who communicated with you, that they were sending arms from England to Johannesburg;—No. At least, I cannot say that I had no knowledge that arms were being sent. I knew that arms were being sent; but I did not know that Dr. Harris or Mr. Rhodes was connected with the sending of them. I knew that the Johannesburg people were procuring arms.

You did not know that Dr. Harris himself was sending arms?—No.

Or that any of these gentlemen whom you were acquainted with and who were directors of the Chartered Company were themselves providing the money for them?—No, I had no knowledge whatever of that.

Mr. Belt never told you?—No, I do not remember that Mr. Belt gave me any information about it.

THE "WOMEN AND CHILDREN" LETTER "ORDER, ORDER!"

I suppose I may take it that you were in occasional communication with Mr. Rhodes all through 1895, and you know his views?—I cannot say I was in communication with Mr. Rhodes. He never writes letters—(laughter)—so that when he goes away one is no longer in communication with him.

Perhaps a wise discretion, especially under circumstances of this kind. Well, now, let me ask you this. Of course, from what you have told us so frankly about these telegrams, you have no objection to our asking for these telegrams from Mr. Rhodes?—No, I have no objection. I have not got them. (Laughter.)

You have told us of a communication made to you on Jan. 1, when the raid took place. Who sent that communication?—Dr. Harris.

He sent you what is called "the women and children" letter?—Yes. The first intimation I had was the one I have already named. That was in the afternoon about four o'clock. The telegram from Dr. Harris arrived in the night, addressed to me at my house.

It contained the letter?—Yes.

And no doubt you—I took the letter down to the Colonial Office and showed it to Mr. Chamberlain as soon as I had received it.

That would be on Jan 1?—Dec. 31 I think it was. The news appeared in the newspapers on Jan. 1. We, of course, had it on Dec. 31.

It was telegraphed to you!—Yes, from the Cape, on the last day of the year. It arrived at my house at half-past five in the morning. I sent one copy down to the *Times* and the other copy I took myself to the Colonial Office.

It was sent to you to communicate to the *Times*?—Yes.

And I have no doubt that you, in common with the Poet Laureate, believed that it was—I believed in it entirely and absolutely.

You believed that it was for the rescue of "girls in the gold-reef city"?—

Mr. Chamberlain: Oh!

The Attorney-General: Order, order.

Miss Shaw: I am not obliged to commit myself to that.

Sir W. Harcourt: You believed bona fide that this letter gave the grounds of why Jameson had crossed the border?—Yes; I believed bona fide that it presented the reasons for the extraordinary thing that happened the night before, and I took it to the Colonial Office believing that that was the reason.

And you believed, of course, that the people of Johannesburg had summoned Dr. Jameson?—Yes; I supposed that that was the only reason why he could have broken through the arrangement that under stood to exist. Of course I wish it to be understood that I had nothing to do with his reasons, and that we know nothing of what was being discussed in South Africa. After Dr. Harris left England I had no communication except those particular telegrams I have referred to.

May I ask you whether the article which appeared in the *Times* newspaper upon this affair immediately after it took place was based upon information supplied through you, comments?—I am afraid I do not quite understand you.

Well, I remember that when the news first came there was rather a remarkable leading article in the *Times* upon the subject of this raid, and rather objecting to the course which Mr. Chamberlain had taken in so suddenly endeavouring to stop it. Do you remember that?—I do not feel as if I could give any answer about what took place in the *Times* office. It seems to me I should not.

I will not press you upon that. Thank you. I think that is all I wish to ask.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: You would rather not answer questions as to your relations or communications with the *Times* newspaper?—I would rather not.

Mr. Buxton: I have only one question to ask; it is with reference to the telegram to Mr. Rhodes in which you say, "The situation here is complicated," and that there were special reasons "why it should take place at once." If I understand you rightly, you were meaning the insurrection, and not the incursion?—Purely the insurrection; that is why I ask the Committee—one cannot, perhaps, expect the general public to do it—if they can, to put their minds back to the time when the raid had no existence, and we could not have imagined such a thing. Therefore, of course, when I said "it," it could not have referred to the raid.

Mr. Blake: I understand you to say that you had no information at all that financial assistance was being given to the insurrection at Johannesburg by Mr. Rhodes and others?—I had not.

How did you come to telegraph to Mr. Rhodes, then?—Because Mr. Rhodes, I knew, must know everything.

Did you know that Mr. Rhodes was engineering it?—When you say, "Did you know Mr. Rhodes was engineering," I say I was aware that Mr. Rhodes knew of it. I was not aware that he was doing anything beyond keeping himself informed; and the reason why I telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes instead of Mr. Phillips was that I had a code in which I could communicate with Mr. Rhodes, and I had not a code in which I could communicate with Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Labouchere: I wish to ask you a question about the telegram which referred to Germany and Venezuela, and so on. Did you state in this telegram from whom you obtained that information?—No.

There were no names mentioned?—I will not say there were no names mentioned. I should not like to say positively, but certainly no name was mentioned of anyone as having given me information.

Was there anything in connection with the Colonial Office in this telegram?—I do not know that there was anything I could speak of as in connection with the Colonial Office.

Do you remember whether there was anything or not? Or is it that you think there was something and you do not remember what it was?—There certainly might have been as the general ground why it would be desirable to have it soon. I would very likely have made some allusion to the fact that everybody would like it to be soon, if at all.

You did not specify any particular person who would like to have it soon?—No; well, of course, if I had to speak of the colonial Office at all, naturally the Secretary of State would be implied.

Did the Colonial Office think that it would be desirable that it should come off at once?—I do not say that, because I could not know it. I might have said that probably if they would like it to come off they would like it soon.

That, probably, if the Colonial Office would like to have it, they would like to have it soon?—That would be the drift of it.

With regard to this telegram—"Flora suggests 15th December"—was that at some sort of festive gathering?—No; it was not that. I really cannot quite remember the circumstance. I was rather astonished that the conversation should be taken in that way. I have a recollection that I did do that, and therefore I do not wish to imply an inaccuracy where there was none.

Do you know what number of persons was present?—One or two from South Africa, but it had no significance, because the people with whom I was talking were not the people who had to fix the date of the rising. It was only idle gossip about the rising.

The Attorney-General: In sending these telegrams, did you send them on your own responsibility?—Yes, entirely.

You did not consult anybody; they were not dictated to you by anybody?—No.

I gather that you were an intimate friend of Mr. Rhodes, and knew his views about South Africa?—Yes.

And I think you also said you knew about the Uitlanders' grievances?—Yes; it has been part of my study for the last ten years.

Until you got that telegram of Dec. 30 had you the slightest idea that Jameson was going to act independently?—Not the slightest.

Perhaps you had better tell us the name in which you sent the telegram—the code name?—Telamones.

Mr. Chamberlain: In reference to the telegram about which Mr. Labouchere has asked you in which you say there may possibly be some allusion to the Colonial Office, if there was any such allusion, was it derived from anything I said to you at that or any other time?—From nothing whatever; and that is why I said I could not have said that the Colonial Office thought it would be desirable, because I could only have given my opinion that it might be so.

The Chairman: Thank you, Miss Shaw.

The Committee then adjourned.

## SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

### MR. HAWKSLEY REFUSES TO PRODUCE THE TELEGRAMS.

The South Africa Committee resumed proceedings on the 28th May afternoon under circumstances that indicated no expectation of exciting developments. The attendance of spectators was not large.

Early in the proceedings there was an unusual incident, the refusal of Mr. Hawksley to comply with an order of the Committee—an incident the like of which has not been reported to the House of Commons for many years. Mr. Hawksley refused in a subdued but decisive tone, which indicated uncompromising firmness combined with the utmost respectfulness. Mr. Belt was then examined at length.

DR. HARRIS'S LETTER.

At the opening of the proceedings, the Chairman said: I have received a letter addressed to the Committee by Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, which I am authorised to read.

Sir W. Harcourt and other members: "No, no."

The Chairman: I beg padron. I intended to say I had read the letter to the Committee, and the Committee think it right that I should say to Dr. Harris that they feel, so far as the Committee is concerned, that it is unnecessary to go further into the matter. The Attorney-General will now state the decision of the Committee in reference to the production of certain telegrams by Mr. Hawksley.

MR. HAWKSLEY AND THE TELEGRAMS.

The Attorney-General said the Committee did not consider that Mr. Hawksley had destroyed his privilege, if it existed, by disclosing the telegrams to the Colonial Office, and they further held that the Colonial Office could not properly disclose them. The Committee did not assume themselves greater power than existed in a court of law, and the only question they had to decide was whether the privilege claimed by Mr. Hawksley, acting for Mr. Rhodes, was any answer to the order of the committee for the production of the telegrams. It was not disputed that the telegrams were relevant, or that if Mr. Rhodes had been present any previlege could have been claimed by him. It had been clearly decided that as against a court of law, and therefore a Parliamentary Committee, the privilege of a solicitor was that of a client and not of himself, and that unless the client could have refused production, the solicitor must produce. The Committee were clearly of opinion that the order must be obeyed.

The Chairman (to Mr. Hawksley): I call upon you to produce the telegrams.

Mr. Hawksley: I can only say, with very great respect, that Mr. Rhodes adhere to the decision he maintained both unquestioned and unchallenged when he was before the Committee, in the early part of this year, and with very great respect, I need not say, I feel compelled to act upon the instructions I have received. With complete respect I would only add that I think, with regard to what the Attorney-General has said, that this can scarcely be described as a judicial tribunal.

The Chairman: All I need say is that we shall report the matter to the House in the ordinary course.

Mr. Labouchere: I suppose Mr. Hawksley will remain in the box.

The Chairman: I don't think it is at all necessary.

MR. BEIT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Beit was then sworn, and in answer to the Chairman, said he was formerly a director of the British South Africa Company, but resigned in 1893. He was interested in a great many enterprises in South Africa, and was perfectly familiar with the grievances of the Uitlanders, which inflicted grave injuries upon the mining industry. He was a German by birth, and expressed the opinion that the interests of Germany in South Africa were commercially identical with those of England—trying to bring about a better state of affairs, and to replace an incapable and corrupt Government by a capable one. It had always been his policy to promote the interests of England as the Paramount Power. In his early connection with the movement at Johannesburg, he advised the Uitlanders to proceed constitutionally, but at length he became convinced that it was hopeless to get reform under the Transvaal Government. From time to time petitions were sent to President Kruger, asking for an amelioration of the conditions, but he always refused to accede to the demands. About May or June, 1895, Mr. Rhodes communicated with witness about affairs in the Transvaal, and their views coincided as to a rising in Johannesburg taking place sooner or later. They thought that it would be wise to have force on the border to assist the Uitlanders in case of necessity. The details of the scheme were not then discussed. Witness also had some conversations with Mr. L. Phillips and Mr. C. Leonard, besides numerous other people, as to the grievances of the Uitlanders but only with the former two gentlemen with regard to the conversations witness had had with Mr. Rhodes. They also were of opinion that a rising would take place sooner or later. They were very much afraid that it would occur before Johannesburg was ready, and were anxious that everything should be done to make it successful. He was quite sure they did not contemplate to stimulate rebellion. He assisted the movement both with his influence and his purse.

DR. JAMESON AND THE UITLANDERS.

He had no suspicion that Dr. Jameson was likely to cross the border without the full approval and cooperation of the Uitlander leaders. In fact they did everything to prevent him, as they knew he was very eager to cross; but they had absolutely no suspicion that he would go without receiving orders to do so. Witness had no personal knowledge of the arrangements between the Uitlanders in Johannesburg and Dr. Jameson; and he knew nothing about the movement of Dr. Jameson till after the event. He was away at the time, and it was after he came home that Mr. Rhodes told him of it. There was no truth whatever in the statement that his action was prompted by monetary considerations.

The Chairman: Did you, in the last six months of 1895, buy or sell shares in the Chartered Company?—Yes; I sold 2,000 shares in the middle of July; and in September or October I bought about 7,000 shares; but these were the property of my firm, and were not my private business. These were the only transactions in 1895.

Did you discuss these matters with any of your co-directors?—No.

Or anybody else in England?—No. There was nobody connected with the Chartered Company, except Mr. Maguire. Miss Shaw also talked generally about things in South Africa, and I cannot say whether the Jameson plan was mentioned or not.

A CHALLENGE TO MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Beit then stated that he found it necessary to make a short statement, after the explanation given by Mr. Labouchere the other day. He said: Mr. Labouchere has addressed a letter to you, which you read at the last sitting, in which he withdraws the statement he made in the House of Commons in reference to my having been a member of a syndicate, which was alleged to have been formed for the purpose of making money out of the intended rising in Johannesburg. I feel it my duty to point out that this apology only covers one single statement made by Mr. Labouchere in his speech in the House of Commons on 8th May, 1893; that it ignores entirely the repeated and sustained attacks that he has made against my character in the columns of *Truth* during the last 18 months; and, lastly, that in this very letter to yourself, under the guise of an apology, he again puts forward a calumnious insinuation that my action, in all I did, was prompted by sordid and unworthy motives. In support of this statement I beg to read a few brief extracts taken from a long series of attacks which have appeared in *Truth* and to point out the passage in Mr. Labouchere's letter to yourself to which I take exception.

Mr. Beit then read certain extracts, and proceeded: I now respectfully beg you to call on Mr. Labouchere, in the name of the Committee, either to substantiate the charges he has made against me or to withdraw them absolutely and for ever.

WITNESS'S £200,000.

By Sir W. Harcourt: He could not say whether there was good ground for Mr. Chamberlain's belief, and that of others in authority that there was no intention of a rising by armed force. They always thought that an armed assault would not be necessary, as Kruger might give in, and that having Dr. Jameson on the border would prevent a revolt.

That is a new view. It has not been presented before. The suggestion as to Dr. Jameson's presence did not come from Johannesburg, but originated with Mr. Rhodes and you at Cape Town?—It really originated with Mr. Rhodes, but I perfectly endorsed it.

And in order that rebellion might be avoided you made considerable pecuniary subscriptions to promote it. How much did you give?—I do not know exactly.

Oh, Mr. Beit. You are a man of business. I think you must know?—I should think it was something like Mr. Rhodes. Perhaps £200,000 eventually, or £180,000.

Sir W. Harcourt: With you sums of that kind don't count.

The Chairman: Are you speaking of your personal contribution?—There was no contribution. Money was paid as it was wanted from time to time. Mr. Rhodes afterwards paid half and Mr. Phillips paid the other half. It came out of our firm.

Sir W. Harcourt. It was not one of your most successful investments?—I don't think so. Not up to now. (Laughter). Witness added that it was not a commercial investment. The money was spent to enable the Uitlanders to get their rights and to save the mining industry from ruin.

Answering further, Mr. Beit said the mining laws of the Chartered Company would involve a less charge on the industry than those of the Transvaal. He quoted figures to prove this.

Sir W. Harcourt: I am sorry to say these are matters of which I know little.

Mr. Beit: I can quite believe it. Continuing, witness stated that in addition to the £200,000 subscribed by himself, and the £30,000 by Mr. Rhodes, a relief fund was started, which amounted to £30,000, and which was raised by various people. He wanted to keep the Dutch flag, but to have a change of Government. There was a misunderstanding about the flag question. He wanted the revolution to take place as soon as possible, because he thought success might be prevented by delay. When he arrived in England after the raid at the end of January, he attended some of the meetings of the board, but did not then communicate anything. He might, however, have talked generally to some of the directors afterwards. He remained a director until June, and resigned when the cypher telegrams were published as it was thought advisable for him to do so pending the investigation. He never had any communication with the Colonial Office; this was done by Dr. Harris who generally informed witness what had taken place.

Mr. Blake: Was the money understanding with Mr. Rhodes in a general way that you and he were to share the cost of the raid?—Yes; in a general way.

That financially, so far as you financed the revolution, it should be in equal shares?—Well, generally yes; he would pay for some things and I for others.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S QUESTIONS.

By Mr. Labouchere: At the meetings of the Board of the Chartered Company, after the raid, witness said nothing about his connection with the rising; but as some members of his firm were charged with high treason, he presumed the directors knew of it. No doubt he had seen some of the telegrams which were submitted to Mr. Chamberlain, but he was not consulted in regard to their being shown to the Colonial Office. Witness was not a naturalised British subject; he was still a German. His firms, Werner Beit and Eckstein, conducted a large part of their business in the Transvaal, and were mainly concerned with the gold industry. His complaint was that the Transvaal was too highly taxed, and that the expenses of Government were far too high.

Mr. Labouchere: Are you aware that that is the opinion of a great many persons as to this country!—I mean to say such a view is very general.

The Chairman: I think the question is very general. (Laughter.)

Answering further questions, witness stated that the Rand Mines) Limited), in which witness was largely interested, were brought out with a capital of £332,768 in £1 shares, which before the raid rose to £45 10s. each.

ANOTHER SCENE.

Mr. Labouchere: How many shares did you and the other gentlemen connected with you retain before the Raid?—I should say about one-half of the shares.

Then the profit of this speculation, which cost £332,700, had brought you in at Stock Exchange prices seven millions?—It did not bring me in anything. I did not sell them.

But the Stock Exchance value or price of the shares you retained was about seven millions?

The Chairman did not see the relevancy of that observation.

Mr. Labouchere said it was relevant.

Mr. Chamberlain remarked that it was known, in regard to all these quotations, that a large number of shares sold at the market price sent down the price.

Sir W. Harcourt said that would apply to London and North-Western Railway Shares if all of them were put upon the market.

Mr. Labouchere (to witness): You challenged me on this.

Mr. Beit: I challenge you upon your vile attacks upon me—

Mr. Labouchere: Then I'll prove them.

Mr. Pope, Q. C.: You are very far from that at present.

The Chairman, after saying they were getting far away from the point, addressing Mr. Labouchere, said: You are upon charges which you have yourself withdrawn.

Mr. Labouchere: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chamberlain: Then I move that the room be cleared, if these charges have not been withdrawn.

The room was accordingly cleared at 2-30.

At 3-15 the Committee adjourned until Tuesday, without having arrived at a decision.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

### THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment o the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the following officer during the operations in South Africa, 1896:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order—viz., Lt Col Charles Henry Bridges, Army Service Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern District.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 25.

Devonshire Regt—Lt Gen Sir E N Newdegate, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir G H S Willis, G C B, transferred to the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Gen Sir E A Holdich, K C B, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, to be Colonel, vice Lt Gen and Hon Gen Sir W P Radcliffe, K C B, deceased.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Gen Sir G H S Willis, G C B, from the Devonshire Regt, to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir E A Holdich, K C B, transferred to the Lancashire Fusilier.

2nd Life Guards—The following officers resign their commissions.—Lieuts the Hon N W Hill-Trevor and F S Low, Lieut the Hon A E B O'Neill, from 4th Bn Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F S Low.

16th Hussars—Lieut M R H Wilson, from 3rd Bn King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation.

18th Hussars—Capt A Brack-Boyd-Wilson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

21st Lancers—Lieut M J Stapylton resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Brevet Col R E Mundy, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Colonel, is placed on retired pay. Capt W E Wingfield is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Super Capt C E Roit to be Captain, vice W E Wingfield. Capt A G Shortt is seconded for service as an Assistant of Volunteer Artillery. Qmr and Hon Capt W Jarvis retires on retired pay. Qmr and Hon Lieut J Dickens, from Supernumery to the establishment, to be Quartermaster, vice Hon Capt W Jarvis.

Regimental District—Brevet Col E T Dickson, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 49th Regimental District Princess Charlotte of Wales's, Royal Berkshire Regt, vice Col J B B Dickson, C.B, appointed to the Staff.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut S R Fletcher, from 3rd East Surrey Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice T D L Whittington promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut A W Rickman, from 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice R C B Lethbridge, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt J Templeton is placed on retired pay. Sergt Major W J Conway to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Templeton.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut E Fitz G M Wood is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C V Winslo is antedated to Feb 4, 1897, vice E Fitz G M Wood.

Gloucestershire Regt—Major A Gilmore is placed on retired pay.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Super Capt C R Day to be Captain, in succession to Major J Hanbury Williams, appointed to the Staff.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut Lord C A Conyngham resigns his commission.

School of Musketry—Lieut E Fitz G M Wood, the Devonshire Regt, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Capt H C de la M Hill the Buffs, East Kent Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Submarine Mining—Capt C B Collins, R E, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Capt E C Seaman, R E, whose period of service in that appointed has expired.

Military Prison Dept—Major C R Oswald Brown, the Manchester Regt, to be a Governor of a Military Prison.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt H L G Chevers retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Brevet—Lt Col J F Lewis, R F, to be Colonel.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Gen P H F Harris, C B, Major Gen W Jacob, and Col A S Grove, D S O Lt Gen F Roberts, C B, to be Generals. Major Gen H A Tytler, C B, to be Lieutenant General. The promotion of Lt Col Sir A P Palmer, K C B, is dated April 30, 1897, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 30 1897. Col M Protheroe, C B, C S I, A D C, to the Queen, Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affair at Headquarters to be Major General. Col A C Toker, C B, to be Major General.

Memoranda—Major Gen R Alexander, Royal late Madras Artillery, retires on a pension with extra annuity. Lt Col and Brevet Col H W Apperley, half pay, retires on retired pay. Lt Col D F R Dawson, from half pay, is continued in the appointment of a Military Attache. Qmr and Hon Capt J Fielding, Adjutant, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, is placed on the retired list. Qmr and Hon Lt J Edwards, R A, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Subahar Major Moti Negi, Sardar Bahadur, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

### THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A MacLeod and C A Stokes, to Jupiter, R H F Henderson, to Mars, the Hon H Lambton, to Powerful, all June 8.

Commanders—A G H W Moore, to Vivid, additional, for service in Renown, A P Stoddart, to Alexandra, May 21, C F Thursby, to Mars, A P Ethelston, to Powerful, both June 8, S H Cadden N and R H S Bacon, to Emprers of India, H G King Hall, to Thesous, June 8.

Lieutenants—G E B Hand, to Archer May 22, J M Montford R N, to Victorious, for twelve months training June 8, J D Andrews, R N R, to Resolution, L Pattrick R N R, to Blenheim, for twelve months training June 15, A C Dunn (a) R N R, to Empress of India, G Hamilton (a) R N R, to Phaeton, W D Irvin (a) R N R, to Leander, for twelve months training June 8, S T Stephens (a) R N R to Tartar for twelve months training June 10, R P Chilton, to Colossus G May 25.

Sub-Lieutenant—P D Look, to Jason N May 24.

Midshipmen—R O Dashish, to Renown Jun 8, G Sowerby, to Impregnable, additional, for service in Pilot, June 15, L E H Llewellyn, to Victorious June 8.

Assistant Engineer—F T Smith, to Pembroke supernumerary May 15.

Fleet Surgeons—M Fitzgerald, to Majestic, A Gorham, M D, to President May 20.

Staff Surgeons—J Acheson, M D, to President, additional, for R N rendezvous June 8.

Surg & Agent—J Shand M B, to Victory, additional, for disposal May 17, W J Bearblock, to Renown, R A Kirby, to Royal Sovereign, L E James, to Monarch, additional, for Ascension Hospital, undated.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—The Rev A J Dexter, B A, to Hood May 21.

Staff Paymasters—G J Clow, to Victorious June 8, C E Byron, to be Secretary to Vice Admiral, Henry F Stephenson, commanding the Channel squadron June 7.

Assistant Paymaster—A E B Hoskon, to Victory, additional for service in Duke of Wellington, A R G Beal, to Pembroke, J W Creighton, to Redbreast, H G Ley, to Majestic, C R Harvey, to Cambrian.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—L G Dalton, M D, at Seaham, G L Barker, at Walton on the Naze at Walton Creek, R Rendell, R B, at Wallasey, May 18, N Torrens, at Cork.

Chief Officers—W Night and J W Porter, to Australia, additional, for service at Littlehampton, April 21.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, May 18, 1897—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870

Staff Commander T B Motly has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander May 7.

Lieut G Elias has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander, May, 12.

May 19, 1897—The undermentioned staff Engineers have been advanced to rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—S H Blundell, May 4, and J W Honwood, May 7.

The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Q W Kong, May 6, F W Wells, and W J Featherston, May 7.

May 20, 1897—Consequent on the retirement of Admiral St G C d'Arcy Irvine C B, from May 10, the following promotions have been made from same date:—

Vice Admiral Sir H Fairfax, K C B, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear Admiral Sir F G B Bedford, K C B, to be Vice Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Capt D H Bosanquet to be Rear Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Capts C Woodhouse, J Ingles, and J Hext, C I E, to be Rear Admirals on Retired List.

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An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
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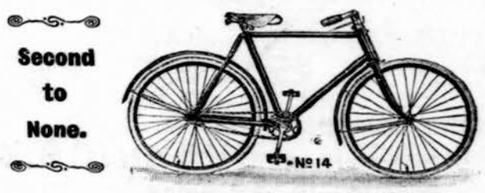


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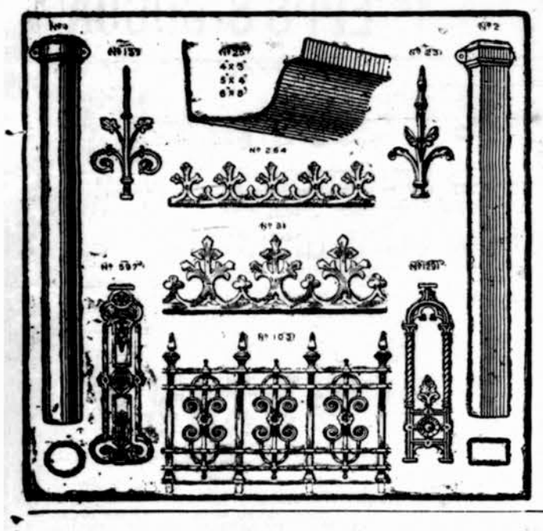

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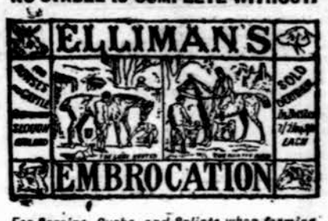


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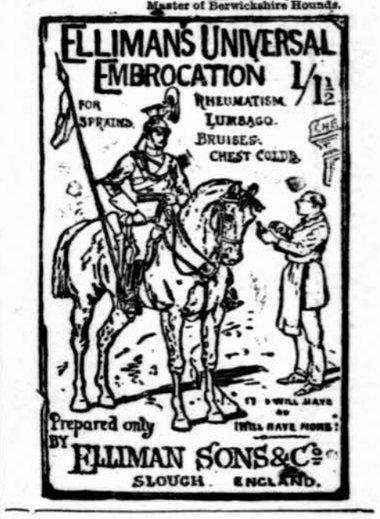
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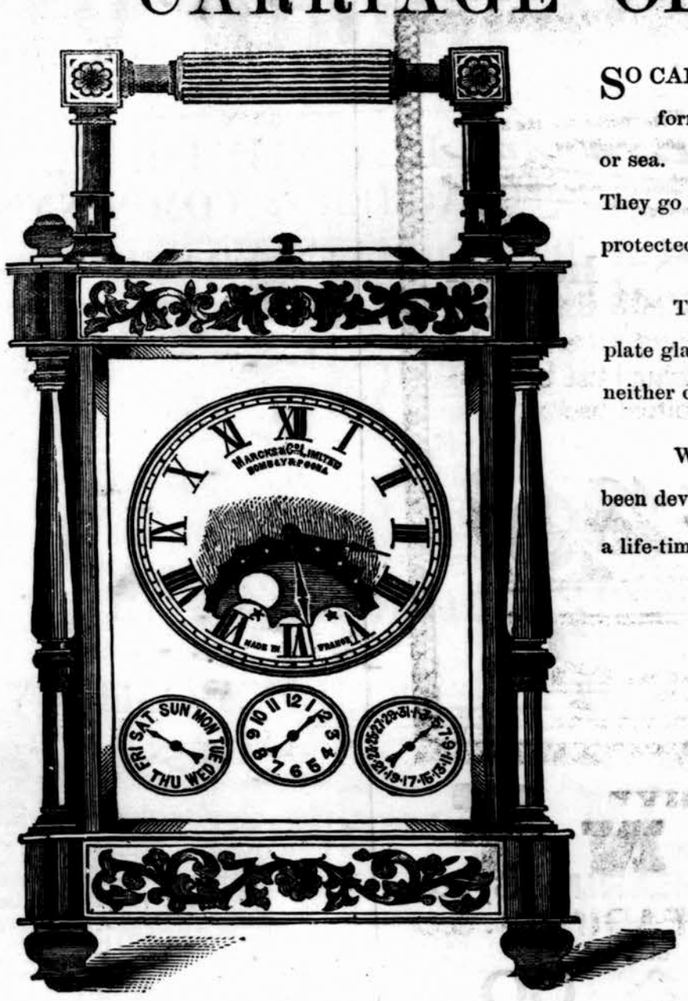


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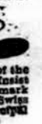

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